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VOL. XVI.

OCTOBER 1877.

NO. 10.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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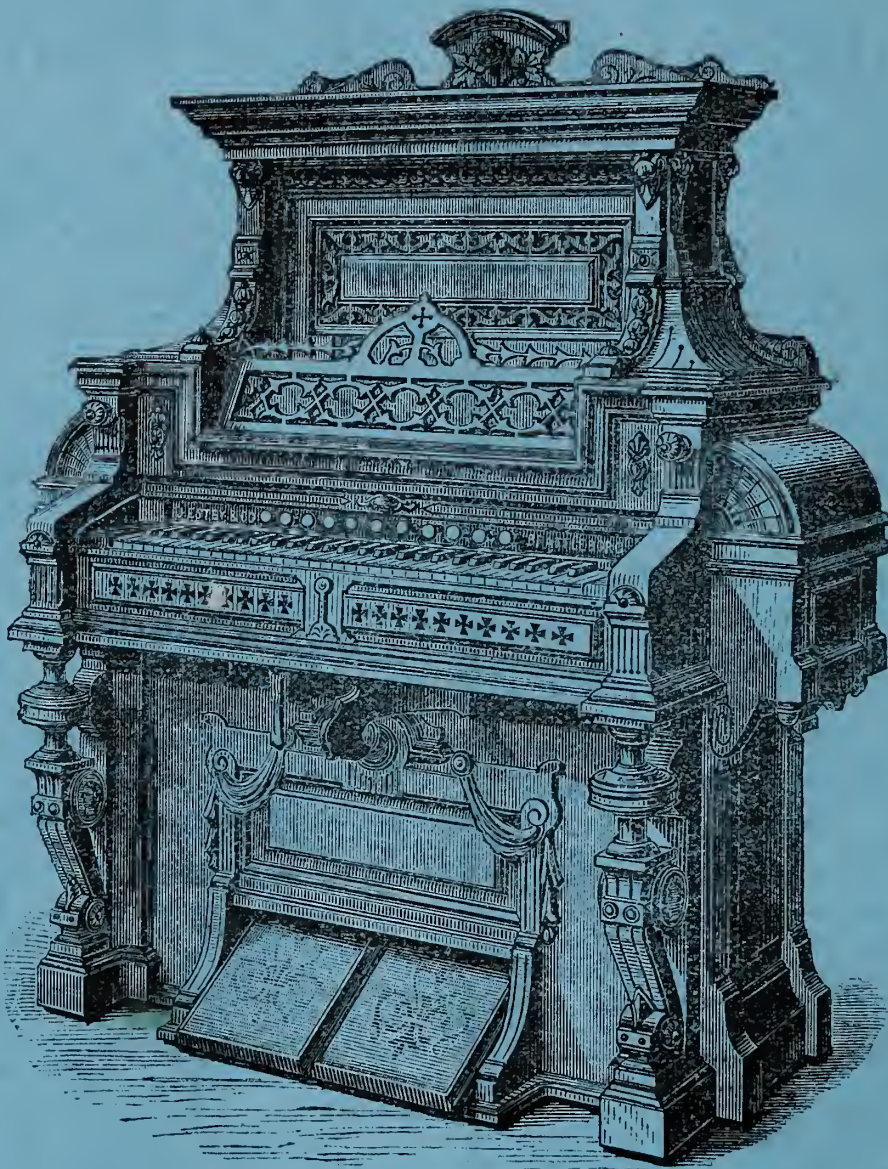
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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XIV.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1877.

No. 10

THE PRESENT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Let Honor be Done to Whom Honor is Due.

There is a general impression in the business community, and it is proclaimed by the Press,—especially that portion of the press which gives particular attention to the commerce of the country,—that “times” have seen the hardest pressure and a renewed activity is beginning in business, with much hope that prosperity is dawning on our people.

We, too, believe that the “business outlook” is already improved, and daily improving; and we think it proper to inquire at this moment,—what has caused this improvement in the state of pecuniary affairs of the country, and by what causes, and by *whom*, this cheerful encouragement in our future prospects has been brought about? Has this great change been made by the wisdom, skill and energy of the merchants, capitalists, manufacturers, or politicians? If so, they deserve the gratitude of the whole country. But we do not so understand it. We are inclined to think and believe that it is due, or mainly to be ascribed, to the efforts of another class of people in this country, who, though possessing a very large power and commanding influence, are modest, unassuming and industrious. It is to them, we say, *let all honor be done*, for to them, we think *the honor is due*. We mean the *Farmers*. They have shown their wisdom and indomitable pluck in not despairing—displayed skill in contending against adverse seasons and low prices while producing their crops—and shown that energy and perseverance which enabled them to make “full time,” without murmuring, even at “low wages.”

The Agricultural class have continued to plow, to sow and to reap, and to increase the business of the country, notwithstanding “hard times”; while many manufactories have either stopped work entirely or run on half-time. The heretofore heavy shippers of corn, grain, &c., and other

large exporters of various products have allowed Commerce to stagnate and Trade to languish, until but little life was left.

The industry of the farmers and planters produced, in the last year or so, vast quantities of articles of traffic, besides supplying home demands, and thus stimulated commerce; so that by their labor the balance of trade between this country and the rest of the world, so largely against us heretofore, has been turned in our favor, and we are no longer drained of our coin to pay foreign debts, but with the products of our fields and forests, mountains and streams, and home-industries, we pay our debts abroad; retain our coin, and secure an increased activity in every branch of business. While *they* did not bring “Hard Times” on the country, they have steadily labored to remove them.

The sturdy arms of the rural yeomen have cultivated the crops in burning heat of Summer, growing corn, wheat and other breadstuffs, tobacco and cotton and sugar-cane, maple and beet-sugar, and other staple crops; and in freezing winter securing timber in the forest for home supply as well as foreign lands. Besides these, the farmers have sent abroad grain, live stock, butchered meats, lard, fruits, cheese, butter, &c., to an amount that has astonished the world when contemplating the effects of the energies of our husbandmen, particularly that portion of them who found themselves, after our unfortunate family fight, impoverished, ruined and unaided, and indeed trampled upon for years. The manifestation of innate recuperative power, unconquerable will and daring, and hopeful energy, has startled their opponents into profound respect and at last commands universal applause, with the certainty of its own reward in the near future of a bright success and a happy triumph over difficulties rarely ever encountered by any people.

A glance at the subjoined statistics of exports for the last three fiscal years, will show we are not far out of the way of truth when we say the

farmers and planters are the class to which most honor is due in restoring prosperity to our people by giving life to the general business of the country, employment to the masses, and re-establishing confidence—the want of the latter being the great lever by which business became stagnant, and from which cause so much evil and suffering ensued.

The bureau of statistics at Washington has just published a statement of the exports and imports from and into the United States, in the fiscal years of 1875, 1876 and 1877. The classification of articles is into crude, or partly manufactured, and manufactured. The imports during the time presented in tabular form were:

IMPORTS.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.
Crude.....	\$207,997,279	\$199,333,840	\$189,318,002
Manufactured....	325,908,157	261,491,350	261,939,547
Total merch'dise	\$533,005,436	\$460,741,190	\$451,307,549
Coin and bullion	20,900,717	15,936,681	40,774,414
Aggregate imp'ts	\$553,906,153	\$476,677,871	\$492,081,066
Aggregate exp'ts	605,574,853	596,890,973	658,637,723
Excess of imp'ts.	\$ 51,668,700	\$120,213,102	\$166,556,657

This includes coin and bullion. The exports have been as follows:

EXPORTS.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.
Crude.....	\$492,996,479	\$522,139,920	\$554,744,111
Manufactured....	66,214,159	72,671,051	78,235,969
Gold and silver.	82,857,129	50,139,435	43,135,738
Aggregate.....	643,094,767	644,855,406	676,115,818
Red. to gold value	\$605,574,853	\$596,890,973	\$668,637,723

By these tables it appears that our imports have fallen off nearly \$82,000,000 since 1875, while the value of our exports has been increased upwards of \$53,000,000.

CRUDE EXPORTS.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.
Breadstuffs.....	\$111,478,096	\$131,212,479	\$117,884,588
Raw Cotton.....	193,638,625	192,659,262	171,118,508
Hides, skins, etc..	9,555,747	7,615,565	6,507,717
Mineral Ores.....	30,078,568	32,915,786	61,789,438
Meats	39,217,176	49,592,834	67,287,858
Butter and cheese	15,165,599	13,379,579	17,125,243
Lard.....	22,900,522	22,429,485	25,562,665
Tallow.....	5,692,203	6,734,578	7,883,616
Leaf tobacco.....	26,241,549	22,738,383	28,825,521
Timber, lum'r, etc.	13,686,715	13,463,422	14,785,836

MANUFACTURED.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.
Agricultural impl'ts.	\$2,625,372	\$2,256,449	\$1,815,873
Copper.....	1,085,688	3,441,939	2,913,943
Cotton Manufactures.	4,071,882	7,722,978	10,235,843
Drugs, etc.....	2,925,322	3,310,955	2,608,166
Iron Manufactures.....	11,168,866	9,012,679	8,310,315
Fire arms.....	5,502,820	3,667,050	5,259,813
Leathergoods.....	7,438,172	10,142,576	8,298,583
Sugar and molasses....	3,752,488	6,713,526	5,181,245
M'rd tobacco.....	2,602,921	2,833,155	3,194,693
Furniture	4,053,370	3,832,853	3,658,201

From above statement it will be seen that breadstuffs, tobacco, raw cotton, meats, butter, cheese, hides, lard, tallow, timber, lumber, sugar and molasses, and agricultural implements, comprise nearly all the exports during the last three

years, showing a large annual increase particularly in meats and farm products of all sorts. It is clear, then, that our exports have been made larger than our imports, and the balance of trade swollen immensely in our favor, through the steady, unswerving industry and enterprise of our agriculturists, and to them belongs the honor of redeeming the credit of the country abroad. The fruits of their labors have stopped the flow of gold to Europe—brought about a small stream of it back to this country—retained among us over \$65,000,000 during the fiscal year ending first of June 1877,—and thus the foundation has been laid for that increased prosperity and activity in business which all far-seeing men, and the whole press of the country, assert as having commenced and which is predicted to continue. We are happy in this belief, and congratulate the farmers and planters of the Union upon the success of their efforts. We offer to them our congratulations upon the large crops grown the present year, and the increasing demands from abroad for all agricultural products.

Fall Plowing.

Mr. Harris says, in the *American Agriculturist*: “I am convinced that we shall find it to our interest to work our land more and more in the fall—and the earlier the better. Our springs are short, and we are in a hurry to get in the seed: the land is wet, and if plowed in this condition, we do more harm than good. If we wait until it gets dry, it is apt to turn up lumpy, and much harrowing, cultivating, and rolling is required, to get it in anything like good condition. And as everything is crowding us, we are often obliged to put in the crop with some of the land so hard that, unless we have an unusually wet spring, the seed is a long time in coming up, and the crops are “spotty.”—And it is these poor spots that pull down the “average yield” to such a low figure. I have in my own barley field to-day portions that will probably give fifty bushels per acre, and spots where the yield will not be ten bushels. And yet these latter spots are naturally the strongest and richest land in the field.”

Some idea of the California squirrel pest may be found from the statement of a farmer there, who found six hundred and seventy-eight kernels of barley in the chops of a single animal. The squirrels are so thick in some portions of the State that some use is sought to be found for the skins, that their value may induce the hunting of the vermin for profit.

*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.**

The farmer will have his time well occupied this month, if he attends to his work strictly. The chief occupation will be seeding wheat and rye. We gave our views lately upon the culture of those crops; we do not think it necessary to repeat them now. We only say that both crops should be sown as early as possible this month, so as to have a fair start, with strong roots, before the rigor of winter comes.

CORN.

The corn should be at once cut off and put in shocks, if it has not been done already. It is usually best to have this work performed before the September equinox, as that event is attended always with stormy weather and high winds, which blows about the heavily laden shocks, injures the fodder and makes more or less havoc, not to speak of the inconvenience in cutting down, that is thereby caused.

TOBACCO.

Only a word of caution as to frost. Secure it as fast as it ripens. There is always danger in leaving it stand long this month. Be sure and do not house it with worms upon it, as they will do their fatal work in the house as well as if in the field.

STOCK OF ALL SORTS.

Milch Cows ought to be fed night and morning with a little meal or mill-feed and pumpkins, cabbage or vegetable tops, or green corn tops, &c., so as to keep them to their milk — this being the great butter-making month, for winter butter.

Hogs ought to be generously fed with grain and vegetables, giving them also all the swill they will drink. If a woods that furnishes mast be convenient, let them have access to it during the day, or a short run in the sweet potato patch after the potatoes are gathered, and after Irish potatoes are dug — they will find a large amount of food left after the most careful gathering of the crops, besides such as were too small for use and purposely left in or on the ground. If one had a small lot of Jerusalem artichokes, it would save grain, greatly help the texture of the pork, and contribute to the growth of the hogs, if they were turned in and be their own providers.

Young Stock ought to have dry shelters in cold rainy weather, good water and young grass, or a little grain, if the pasture is poor. The stubble fields which are set in clover, &c., are good pas-

tures for young calves, colts and lambs that are weaned. Old stock should not be allowed to trespass on fields newly set in grass.

Beef Cattle and Mutton Sheep require strict attention this month, if intended for an early sale. They should have salt and a good pasture, if not plenty of grass, feed them well on corn from the field, stalks and unshucked corn, hauled out daily in sufficient quantities and spread thinly over the poorer spots in the field where they are pastured.

Sheep.—Introduce in the flock, the buck, or, what is the better plan, have him in a small lot or large pen and put the ewes up every night in that lot with him. Give him plenty of green food, and corn and oats mixed — ground together if possible. Let him have good, pure water. Paint his breast with red or black paint, and every ewe tugged will show in the morning; put them out of the flock, away to themselves, and set down in a book the number each day. You will then have a sure guide next winter from the last of February, counting five months, as to how many lambs you may expect each night, and make provision accordingly by putting such ewes that give the usual symptoms into warm quarters to themselves. You will not be disappointed many days in your calculations. At least, this memorandum will keep you on the alert, and you will not be without warning; so that if, some stormy night, you loose 10 or 12 lambs, you will be yourself accountable for gross negligence.

Cull your sheep now. All the ill-looking ewes — those that are poor, and those whose teeth begin to be ground down, and who gave poor fleeces — be sure and put to themselves to be high fed and run with the buck after he has served the rest of the flock. Get them in order for the butcher as quickly as possible, for a sheep now poor will surely die this winter, and may disease the whole flock. If you have any that are too poor for the butcher, about the first of December, kill them for their pelts, and bury the carcasses in the manure pile. Cull closely, and if it reduces your stock too much, buy good young ewe lambs to make up your number, or fat young ewes may sometimes be had cheaper. Do not buy a ewe over three years old, unless she be high-bred, sound and in fine order, or remarkable for some high quality and can be bought low.

Sheep raising is one of the most valuable enterprises our farmers can enter upon; for, although wool is low at present and sheep-meat is not popular, yet owing to the great losses in Texas and California yearly by droughts in fall and winter, there must be a demand soon for more

wool, and the drain to Europe for beef and bacon, mutton will gradually take the place of high-priced beef—as it has done in Europe, especially in England. Once our working people get accustomed to lamb and mutton, the demand, at fair prices, will exceed the supply. One reason our people are not sheep-eaters is, that such poor sheep are found in the markets: and another is, they are badly butchered. The mutton and lamb in market almost invariably tastes of wool and disgusts many people, and is not agreeable to any. That observant naturalist and accomplished gourmand, Col. F. Skinner, has stated clearly the reasons why market mutton tastes of wool. The sheep are not kept a day without food before being killed; are not immediately disemboweled and not thoroughly washed as soon as the pelt is taken off. He speaks knowingly, that it is not the wool touching the flesh while skinning, but is owing to the subtle gases escaping from the contents of the stomach, which in a few moments pervades the entire carcass. It is well that our farmers should remember this, when they have a lamb or mutton to butcher.

These facts show the importance of breeding sheep, and they of the best breeds. A man may begin with a flock of healthy, common and small ewes with a fine full-bred Cotswold or South-Down buck, and in three years have a highly improved, nearly full-bred flock. Change the buck each year and get a better one, if he can; sell off the first year all the original stock of ewes, and the third year his flock would shear more than twice the wool and sell for twice as much as the original stock sheared and cost. It requires but little to keep sheep in this section of the country. But few years that would happen the necessity to feed over fifty cents worth of grain per head to keep a flock in fine order; they eat but little hay or provender, and but a small quantity of turnips, if the rye crop be sown early and they be allowed in all proper, dry weather to graze the rye in winter and early spring—benefiting rather than hurting the rye crop. As to rogues, a little activity and severity would stop them. Dogs could easily be got rid of by a little watchfulness, gunpowder and shot, with occasional doses of strychnine. Neighbors would soon see the propriety and economy of such a system, and would heartily join in the plan of sheep husbandry and sheep protection.

ORCHARDS.

If our suggestions were attended to last month, you have your orchard ground well prepared and

the compost also. Get your fruit trees and bury them until you dig the holes, and then plant. Do this neatly and judiciously. Get a good work on horticulture, and practice its directions; or consult a reliable nurseryman from whom you get your trees—and get them from none other. Drive away swindling tree pedlars. In selecting, do not get too great a variety, especially for a limited orchard, for many good reasons. Ascertain what kinds are best suited to your particular section of country. For apples, have one-fourth Early, one-fourth Fall, and two-fourths Winter varieties. We only name a few varieties that we have tried and were pleased with, though we do not mean to say but there are others that may be better. For Early—Red Juneating, Early Harvest, Paine's Harvest, large, sprightly, light yellow and fine, Red Astrachan. For Early Autumn—Ladies Blush or Choice, Delaware, Porter, and Black Coal. For Winter—Catlin, Bellfleur, Baldwin, Winesap or English Red Streak, Carthouse, Pomme de Api, Roxbury Russet, and Green Pippin. These were some of many sorts we planted thirty-five years ago, and they are all large, thrifty-bearing trees now.

As to peaches, we do not advise planting early peaches, except a few for family use: they are generally small and tasteless. For general crop for family and market, we never have seen better than the old Mixon Cling and Mixon Clear Stone, the Yellow Rareri, Lemon Cling, Froth's Early, Melacatune Red Cheek, Smock Free, and Heath's Late. The last three are superb, as well as the old Mixons.

We would advise planting Quinces, Cherries, Plums, and a few Apricots, also a small orchard of Dwarf Pears, &c., and varieties of different kinds of berries, in plenty. Fruit never comes amiss, is a great convenience and very wholesome. There is nothing except bread, that seems to so spontaneously call forth our thankfulness to God, so much as delicious fruits, among His many blessed gifts to mankind.

Chesnuts.—Those who have not an abundance of these valuable trees, should select the largest nuts from the best bearing trees and, after drying in the shade for a day, plant them in the woods and along fence sides, or on places that are not fit for cultivation. Plant them an inch in the earth, and cover over with leaves or light mould. Plant many, and in a few years you will have many fine trees for fencing stuff,—and many will, in good situations, prove profitable nut-bearing trees, some perhaps of extra size and unusual flavor. The chesnut brings a high price in the market, and it is strange they are not made more often a source

of extensive revenue to the industrious boys and girls of the poor who reside in those sections where thousands of bushels are to be had for the gathering, like acorns, and like the latter are left to be eaten by hogs and wild animals and fowls, instead of being garnered by the young denizens who re-echo the eternal cry of their thriftless parents,—“hard times,” “can get nothing to do,” “no money, no meat and bread.”

In the South, since the late war, hundreds of people that before the war were in comfortable circumstances, now make a fair living by picking the wild berries and other fruits of forest and field, and gathering nuts, and selling them to merchants of the inland towns on the railroads, who send them to large cities at a high profit, along with the fresh or dried, cultivated fruits.

GARDEN WORK.

GARDEN WORK FOR OCTOBER.

The young crops, such as carrots, spinach, &c., intended to stand out during winter, should be weeded and hoed and the ground kept light. Should a hard frost be expected, cover with light cloths or newspapers, the pepper and egg plants, and gather a supply of full-grown, yet green tomatoes, to ripen in the house. Earth up celery. As potatoes arrive at maturity, take them up and put them away securely for winter use. Fill up vacant places with borecole, kale and such like greens. Clear away the decayed leaves of the rhubarb, sea-kale and artichoke plants, and give them a thick mulch of litter or old tan. Secure in pots a few roots of the most useful sweet herbs that are likely to perish from severe frost. Manure and ridge up ground not intended to be occupied further this year by crops.

Set out cabbage plants on highly-manured, well prepared land. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, and 12 inches between the plants in the rows. The rows should be ridges, formed by a plow, and plant on the north side about half way up the ridge; fill the space between the rows with coarse stable manure, up to the first leaves of the plants. The ground should lay *dry* and not subject to holding excess of water. Where only a small bed is wanted, make the drills by a line with the hoe, and pat the north side of the drill with the spade or hoe.

Corn Salad and Spinach.—Beds of these may yet be sown the first week of the month. They will do well; only they require more protection than when earlier sown, if the winter be a hard one.

Onions, for seed, may be set out, especially multipliers and potato onions. Plant 2 or 3 inches deep, and cover, when freezing weather comes, with litter, &c. These are old-fashioned sorts, but too valuable and prolific to go out of use as they are fast doing, being superseded by European seeds, which, sown in spring, make large onions in August.

Onion Setts.—Those sown last spring or early summer for setts for next year, should be taken up as soon as the tops are yellow, topt, and put in a cool place where they will not freeze.

It is not too late to sow seed now, and, being protected in winter, they will give nice setts for early planting.

To keep onion setts or onions, they should be pulled and allowed a day or so to dry on the ground; gather then, when dry, and rope them or spread thinly over a floor in the barn loft or in the house attic, so that they will not have much light or heat. In very cold or freezing weather, cover with thick matting or old bagging, to exclude frost.

Cauliflowers.—Toward the close of the month, you can set your cauliflower plants in the cold frames. The glasses need not be put on until cold weather, except when a stormy day or frosty night occurs. The frames should be 2 to 3 feet high, so as to let the plants attain a good growth against the spring, when the glass can be taken off entirely and some of the plants taken out and planted in open ground, to give those in the frame more room. Cauliflower is one of the most delicious of the brassica tribe. They make fine pickle. They sell very high in market. The early *Erfurt* is among the best for cold frames, and the early *Walcheren* for early spring and autumn both. Veitch's *Autumn Giant* is highly recommended for autumn. The early sorts, sown in summer and autumn for spring heading and use, and the others sown early in spring for fall use. The first three named are of dwarfish habit, short stem, and all of them have large fine heads with white curds.

Propagation of trees and shrubs by cuttings, is done in autumn. Now is a good time to get cuttings of grapes, quinces, currants, gooseberries, roses, weigelia rosea, spireas, catalpa, in fact almost any tree or plant you fancy, and bury them in a dry spot, sprinkling over them first a coat of sand before the earth is put on. As cold weather comes on, increase the depth of earth or cover with litter. When thus buried a callus is easily formed from which roots in the spring will grow with almost certain facility. Of course, in some soils they root more easily than in others. A little

practice will make perfect success. The cuttings should be of this year's growth, well ripened wood. Each should have 2 to 4 buds. Cut the stem with a sharp knife, close and square off, just below the lower bud and one inch above the upper bud.

We have often set a cutting of grape near a post, where it was to stand and be trained without transplanting. In these cases we planted our stakes or posts, and run wires or wooden slats, 15 inches apart. We dug a hole on the south side of the post and filled it with rich compost of woods earth, and sand, and coarse-ground bones, and slacked ashes or sifted cow manure in about equal parts, stuck the cutting at an angle of about 45 degrees inclined to the post, burying it up to the top eye, and, as winter came on, gave it mulch of litter. Worked it well in the spring, and gave a wide mulch of coal ashes. We had no further trouble. Layered grapes will bear the first year after layering.

There is no cheaper way of getting fine fruits and a variety of flowering plants than by cuttings in autumn. No neighbor would refuse a few cuttings at this season, from anything he had worth the asking for.

Strawberries.—Set out a bed of strawberry plants. The Monarch of the West is now popular, but Wilson's Albany, Fillmore, and Triumph de Gand are not to be cast aside because old. They give satisfaction in all localities, if they have rich soil and good culture.

HOLLYHOCK.—The Hollyhock is found wild in China and Southern Europe, and has been in cultivation a good many centuries, but the flowers of which were not improved much until the English nurserymen, Parsons, Paul, Barron, Bircham, Chater and Roake commenced hybridizing and propagating from cuttings of the good varieties. It is now one of the leading florist's flowers in Europe, and the perfection in shape of some varieties are really wonderful.—M. Milton in *Ohio Farmer*.

I would rather have forty acres of land and a log house with one room—yes, and the woman I love, and some lattice work over the window, so that the sunlight would fall checkered on the baby in the cradle, and a few hollyhocks at the corner of the house—I would rather have that, and a nice path leading down to the spring, where I could go and hear the water gurgling; would rather live there and die there than be a clerk of any government on earth.—*New Orleans Times*.

And so had we.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CLOVER, AND CLOVER SEEDING.

Unquestionably Clover must play an important part in restoring the worn lands of this region; both as a green manure to plow under, and as hay and pasture to feed stock, which in turn do a larger share of the work of recuperating poor lands as well as of preserving those still fertile. Hence, whatever means facilitates the growth of clover, and tends to secure a good stand, is of the highest importance to farmers.

On a recent visit to the fine farm of W. J. Gortner, Esq., in Prince George's Co., Md., I saw a very thrifty field of clover, seeded the past spring, which it may interest the readers of the FARMER to know more about. The land was deeply plowed and thoroughly harrowed; then a part of the field was sown, broadcast, by hand in the usual way; another portion was seeded in a different manner, to which fact is mostly due the splendid results. He contrived and attached an arrangement—a seeder—to the front frame of his land-roller, so that the seed was dropped down before the roller as it passed along over the ground; by which means the clover-seed was pressed well into the soil and nicely covered up, so that the young plants took good root in the soil, enabling them to stand the drought of the dry season much better than that which was hand-sowed and not rolled. The result is, that which was put in by the seed-roller is much more even and heavier, giving nearly twice the yield from less seed; while much of it has ripened good, plump, clover-seed, which is uncommon—for clover to ripen a good crop of seed the same season that it is sown, unless the ground is very rich, sufficiently moist, and the seed sown very early. We have frequently seen it in New York and Michigan. This contrivance is simple and inexpensive, and almost any farmer can prepare it and attach it to any roller, and every good farmer should have a good land-roller.

From what I saw of the results in this case, on the farm of Mr. Gortner, it is my opinion it will prove of great benefit to all farmers who use it in connection with the roller. This device saves in seed while it secures ranker and more even growth, and the seeding can be done on a windy day as well as on a still one. D. S. C.

It is estimated that \$400,000 have been paid this year by Oregon dealers in agricultural implements, for freight alone. One firm in Salem has paid \$55,000 for the purpose.

THE FARMING THAT PAYS.

There is so much good sense in the following, which is taken from the *Dutchess Farmer*, New York, that we heartily commend it to the careful attention of our readers. The home truths are earnestly set forth,—for many of us have seen just such examples and recognized the causes of failure. We know that farming, properly attended to, does and will pay; notwithstanding there are so many failures, owing to causes over which the farmer has entire control and could easily turn to profit instead of loss, by a little more system, industry, and closer application of time and mind:

"This is not to discuss the general question whether farming pays, but to show why some farming brings wealth and some does not. It is plain enough that there is a great wealth in the country that has come by labor on the farm, and that a large portion of those who work their farms get a comfortable living. It is true also that, though we do not see those sudden failures which so often surprise men in other business, there are many in the business of farming who fail—that is, they don't succeed. I have known, within the range of my own observation, a good many families run down that had held good estates. Two principal causes are sufficient in this—extravagance and indolence. It is generally from one of these that the family fails, but they often go down so gradually as not to attract very marked attention.

"Extravagance works quickest, but indolence is as sure. It is not mere laziness in manual labor that brings a man down, but a lack of enterprise, a quiet resting on what he has inherited. He does not attempt to accumulate, and what he has, gradually wastes away.

"The profit in agriculture, like the profit in other business, depends on what they call in Wall street 'a margin,' and a very small one it is in farming, as in all safe and well established industries. When we sold wool to the Bunnels, many years ago, one of the firm told us that they had been making cloths without a profit, and, when they found a waste of about a cent a pound on their wool and managed to avoid that waste, their business again became successful. A quarter of one per cent., received by a broker in a large financial transaction, has made him a large fortune. And, though in the limited transactions of the manufacturer and farmer so small a per cent. would not avail much, it is certain that the fortune of the farmer, no less than of the merchant and manufacturer, is made up of the small net profits of his business, accumulated by many years of labor and carefulness. This net profit is so small

that it is liable to be impaired by any trifling in management or lack of force. Any serious defect in management, or any great degree of slackness, will spoil the profit altogether. There are so many things to be well done in order to succeed, that it is not strange that so many fail. When every part of farming is well done, there is no mistake about the profit.

"I have examples before me of those who have made for themselves a good estate by their own ability alone; and also of others who have not only not gained anything, but have gone down, and very naturally conclude that farming does not pay. And the difference in the management of these two classes is not manifest to ordinary observation. It would be a curious study that should mark the details in the management which terminates in results so wide apart.

"If a farmer lacks good judgment in those matters which concern his business; if he does not gain the knowledge necessary to his profession; if he is out of season with his work; if he does not know how to manage his help, and they work to a disadvantage; if he is careless and something is wasted; if he does not know the value of time; if he does not attend to the details of his work himself; if he disregards the importance of small expenses; if he allows expenses in his family which he cannot afford; if he keeps no account;—these are a few of the negative errors, any one of which will seriously damage the net profit of the business. Suppose an example:

"Here is a young man who undertook to manage a pretty large farm. But he had not the knack of managing his help to the best advantage, and his four men did no more work than three should. The cost of one man's wages and board was a pretty serious leak, and with one or two mistakes of that kind the young man was not able to pay for his farm.

"I knew a family who were industrious—worked hard—and there was no extravagance in the house, and they managed their help well; but they failed to pay a moderate debt on their farm and it sunk them, and all from a little carelessness. They did not keep things up snug. There was a constant loss by a little neglect. The cattle got out for the want of a bar put up at the right time. Their wool sold for less than its market value, for the want of being nicely and attractively put up. They were always in a hurry and could not do anything nicely.

"Another man was left with a good farm and a moderate debt. He was a member of a large and respectable family, who had lived in a generous style which he kept up. He was easy—he did not

hurry. He paid seven per cent. interest on his debt many years, when he might have borrowed at six. He did not keep accounts with his farm, and his debt increased before he knew it and became burdensome. This excellent citizen and good neighbor had less wealth in the end than in the beginning.

"One more example of this kind. I knew a man who inherited a very excellent farm which was provided with stock and tools, and he was out of debt. His family was not large, and he was very careful of expenses every way; was saving of labor, and of seed and plaster, and was very shy of new notions and book farming. How can it be accounted for, that when he died, he left his family in debt? His fine farm is now owned by one who began by working by the month.

"Any one or two serious faults in the conduct of a farm may turn the scale of profit and loss, which does not, however, contradict the truth that farming tolerably well conducted brings a fair profit. But if every part of it is well done; if the farmer has good judgment, is intelligent in his business, guides his workmen wisely, works himself, avoids unnecessary expenses, keeps things tidy, makes improvements, keeps accounts, has a high estimate of his profession, has a good help-mate in his house — is there anything that he can't do.

NUTRITION OF PLANTS.—A. W. Bennett, in the *Naturalist*, tells us that Sig. Cugini, an Italian investigator, places the elements of plant nutrition in the following order as to their importance and their modes of combination before they can serve as food for plants:

Necessary —

Organic carbon compounds,
Water,
An ammoniacal salt,
Sulphates of potassium and iron,
Phosphates of magnesium,
An alkaline silicate.

Occasional —

Chloride }
Iodide } of sodium or potassium,
Bromide }
Phosphate, nitrate or sulphate of potassium,
Salts of zinc, manganese, and aluminium.

Calcium (calcium and oxygen make *lime*), contrary to the evidence of numerous previous experiments by able investigators, he considers not essential to plants, though his reasons for these conclusions are not given.

Since June 1, 1876, twelve million pounds of dried apples have been exported from this country — nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

Shrinkage of Corn.

Diverse opinions are often expressed in relation to the loss in bulk and weight of corn, from husking time till the following summer or autumn. Several years ago, we performed a series of experiments bearing on this subject, and reached several conclusions which farmers generally should understand. We found the results to vary with the dryness or dampness of the autumn, and the degree of ripeness in the corn at the time of husking. The condition of the corn will vary considerably in different portions of the field, or in different ears on the same hill. It is essential, then, that a fair average be taken. The following are some of the results;

Corn in the ear, after an unusually damp season, was weighed the first of January, and by the following October had lost one-fifth part of its bulk.

The weight of corn in the ear, of the northern eight-rowed variety, varied all the way from 68 to 75 pounds, to yield a shelled bushel of 60 pounds. Ears with small cobs, well dried, afforded scarcely 8 pounds of cobs to the bushel. With larger cobs, freshly husked, they may weigh 12 or 13 pounds. A moist cob is much heavier than a dry one. Farmers who sell corn in the ear should know the amount of loss from drying. As a general rule, a dollar per bushel for corn in the ear in summer is no better than seventy-five cents at husking time.

Sold in the ear, it should always be weighed, not measured. We found that a full, compact, heaped half-bushel, of moderate sized 8-rowed ears, contained 56 ears, weighing 24 pounds. Thrown in loosely, and heaped, there were only 44 ears, weighing 19 pounds.

Shelled grain shrinks in bulk and loses in weight by drying. In one case it lost one-twentieth of its bulk and one eighth of its weight in three weeks, in a room heated with a stove. After some months it shrank in bulk from its original condition as six is to seven, and lost in weight so as to be as five is to six. Other experiments in cold rooms nearly correspond with this in results. It would, therefore, be better to sell shelled corn early in winter at eighty cents than the following summer at a dollar. With gourd-seed or Dent corn the results may be different, and they always vary some with seasons. Wheat loses much less by drying than corn.—*Country Gentleman*.

The hop crop of Central New York is excellent, and the first bale of new hops marketed in Oneida county brought forty cents per pound.

OUR PROSPECTS.

There are many signs that for farmers at least most of the hard times are over, and if there be not a remarkable career of prosperity ahead for the cultivators of the soil, we shall be very much surprised.

In the first place, the immense amount of thoughtless debt incurred during an inflated currency has been measurably reduced. The people who bought farms at inflated prices, incurring mortgages to be paid when currency (and of course the price of farm produce) would be near par, have paid up in full the price of their folly, and those who incur debts now will have some reasonable chance to foresee what prices they will get for their products when pay-day comes round. There are not near so many Western farmers paying ten to twelve per cent. interest on the purchase money of their farms as there once were. The people who have lived on interest will have to go to work with their money. Borrowers are few. The banks hardly know what to do with the money they hold. Instead of putting it "out to interest," capitalists will have to invest it in productive employment. This will put people to work, and the workers will have to buy farm products.

Not by any means among the least of bright features of the future, is the steady increase in our exports, and the decrease in the amount of manufactured goods. These matters especially interest the farmers of this country, as with industrial prosperity his success is intimately bound. It is generally a good sign when there is a large import of raw material to be used in our industries and worked up to be sold again at an advanced value, and when the imports are of articles that we could just as well make wholly for ourselves, it is another thing. Thus imports, heavy though they may be, do not always show things are going wrong. It may show a nation is very wealthy, that she can afford to buy largely, indeed to buy much more than we buy, and this seems to be exactly the condition in which we are finding ourselves.

Among all the exports of the few past years, nothing is more gratifying than the increasing shipments of cotton goods. When some of our Eastern manufacturers sent some of their wares to England and undersold the British manufacturers, a few years ago, the English comforted themselves by saying that it was simply of our overstock, and were sold only at a loss: but the work begun then has been continued until exporting dry goods to England is a trade almost as regular as shipping corn. At Manchester there are regular

agencies for supplying American goods, and the American brands are generally popular. The amount of goods sent from England to the United States is not one-fourth of what it was a few years ago. The number of yards of cotton goods shipped from the United States, in 1876, though not all to England, was over ninety-six millions—by far the largest year's business ever done.

All of this must redound to the farming interest. It costs much less to sell food to operatives in the United States than to operatives in Europe, and the more of them we have the greater is the gain to us.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Perfect Sheep-Dog.

The English *Fanciers' Journal* gives the following description of the Scotch colley. To win a first prize in a first-class English dog-show, a dog would have to fill all these conditions:

The head has a great resemblance to a wolf's—being rather comical, and going off gradually sharp to the nose, with a long jaw—only longer, and with a more foxy and intelligent look, and wider and longer ears, which are a little feathered and pendant; eyes have a sort of flashing and "miss-nothing" look, always on the alert; jaw long; nose sharp; neck long, and well furnished with apron and ruffle; shoulders fine and deep; chest well let down, legs straight and full of muscle, with cat-like feet. A good, broad back, and thick over the loins, with well-bent hocks; stifles well developed; tail feathered, not carried over the back; coat long and straight, wiry to the touch, with a pily coat underneath the "overcoat." Color various, but that most in vogue, black-and-tan, the tan to be pale, not rich. This is the present fashionable sheep-dog.

Useful Knowledge.

A man walks three miles an hour.
A horse trots seven.
Steamboats run eighteen.
Sailing vessels make ten.
Slow rivers flow four.
Rapid rivers flow seven.
Storms move thirty-six.
Hurricanes eighty.
A rifle ball, one thousand miles a minute.
Sound, eleven hundred and forty-three.
Light, one hundred and ninety thousand.
Electricity, two hundred and eighty thousand.
There are two thousand seven hundred and fifty languages.
One person dies of each pulsation of the heart,

HORTICULTURAL.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

On Tuesday, the 4th of September, the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, joined by many of the Woodlawn Farmers' Club, enjoyed their third and last excursion for the season.

The exhibitions of fruit were large, and of superior quality. The display of flowers embraced many rare and beautiful varieties. From the U. S. Agricultural Department, Wm. Saunders presented Japan Quinces, Palms, and other rare plants.

John Saul, proprietor of the popular Seventh Street Nurseries, near Washington, exhibited about 50 varieties of Pears, in a good state of preservation, including the most popular sorts. He also had a fine display of Crape Myrtle, Dahlias, Phlox and Roses—several varieties of each.

Col. Ed. Daniels made a fine display of Grapes, Peaches and Pears. H. S. Halley, fine Grapes and Pears. H. T. Scott, large assortment of Grapes and Pears, Col. H. Pitts, handsome Bartlett Pears. Mrs. M. D. Lincoln, fine show of Flowers, Pears and Peaches. Capt. Troth, fine Pears and Flowers, including Water Lilies known as the "Pamunky" Pond Lily—very large and fragrant. Chalkly Gillingham, of Mt. Vernon Nurseries, a good show of Pears and Peaches, Dr. J. Brainerd, fine specimens of his new Seedling Grape. C. Hoshier, large, handsome "Susquehanna" Peaches. Col. Chase, white Abutelon. Dr. E. P. Howland, fine Tomatoes. There were many other exhibitors of small quantities, whose names we did not get.

In the Business Meeting, Dr. McKim read a paper on the subject of "Fruit in Disease," in which he attributed much unhealthfulness to the lack of eating good fruit, and the use of unripe and half-rotten fruit.

Dr. Brainerd remarked that too many of the common medicines were poisonous and hurtful, while fruits were healthful and harmless, and highly curative.

Dr. Gross sustained these views.

This discussion was continued at some length by other gentlemen.

The crowded state of our columns this month, compel us to curtail the lengthy report of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Meeting, furnished by our Washington correspondent.

In Huntington, Conn., there is a tree that bears sweet apples on one side, sour apples on the other, and pears on top.

Asparagus.

To-day Willie is sowing salt broadcast over the Asparagus field. Not the best time, perhaps, to do so, but the season of greatest leisure to us; and this necessary food of the sea-shore plant, will be washed in the ground by the autumn rains, and so improve the next year's crop. Nothing we have grown gives more satisfaction in profit, and the work of cutting is a pleasant task, performed in the early morning, before the heat of the sun comes on, for then the stalks are firmer and less liable to wilt.

The children each take a row, the older and more experienced alternating with the younger ones, and one ambitious little boy of seven, is proud to be able to cut as well as the *girls*, who are older and to exhibit his basket for criticism to papa, who "bunches." The six weeks that are devoted to this labor, occupying the morning hours from five o'clock until eight, bring from the area where it is planted, a clearer profit than from any other acre in our garden, for in the absence of any expense for labor, an acre is worth on an average about \$400. The bunches are packed in our strawberry cases, holding 54 each, and in that condition go safely to market, where a good article, regularly sent and honestly bunched, is sure to bring a fair price.

Many market gardeners near the city, who pay rent for their land, do not care to plant largely of this vegetable, having to wait two years for any return, besides being often unable to supply the heavy *food* the plant requires for its quick and successful growth. Of late years it has been employed as one of the numerous *cures*, being recommended by physicians in rheumatism, gravel and kidney diseases. Several cases have come under my own observation, when these complaints have been relieved by the persistent use of asparagus as daily food. There is no doubt of its value as a diuretic, and being the earliest vegetable of the season, it is all the more appreciated and its effects the more closely noted.

When the cutting is finished and the land thoroughly cleaned, there is no crop that grows that has a finer appearance through the summer days than the long feathery spikes of cool dark green, waving in the wind—a pleasant bit of garden landscape upon which the eye can rest and be refreshed.—*Rural New Yorker*.

The too common fault is that we till too much land. If we tilled less, and did it better, we should gain more in the long run, or the short run either. Good tillage pays.

Jerusalem Artichoke.*(Helianthus Tuberosus.)*

In answer to a question by our Kern county correspondent, last month, we have looked up the matter. Bousingault says, in his "Rural Economy": "There are few plants more hardy and so little nice about soil as the Jerusalem Artichoke; it succeeds everywhere, with the single condition that the soil be not too wet. The tubers are planted exactly like potatoes and nearly at the same time; but this is a process that if performed but rarely, inasmuch as the cultivation of the helianthus is incessant, being carried on for years in the same place; and after harvest, in spite of every disposition to take all the tubers, enough constantly escape detection to stock the land for the following year, so that the surface appears literally covered with the young plants on the return of spring, and it is necessary to thin them by hoeing. The impossibility of taking away the whole of the tubers, and their power of resisting the hardest frosts of winter, is an obstacle almost insurmountable to the introduction of this plant as one element of a regular rotation. Experience more and more confirms the propriety of setting aside a patch of land for the growth of this productive and very valuable root. Of all the various plants that engage the husbandman's attention, the Jerusalem artichoke is that which produces the most at the least expense of manure or manual labor. He then directs the attention to an example where the artichoke has been produced for thirty-three successive years with success, while they had received no care or manure for a long time. Those who wish to try it must plant as early as the condition of the soil will allow. The land, after plowing, is marked out with furrows three feet apart, and the small tubers are dropped about eighteen inches apart, and covered three inches deep. Go over the field, in a week or two, with a light harrow, to kill the weeds, and cultivate between the rows until the plants are large enough to render it unnecessary. It grows very readily in dry soil. Those who try it should take care that the plant does not become established as a weed."

Chemical analysis of the helianthus shows it to be remarkably rich in fattening properties. It contains nearly 19 per cent. of fattening material, while the turnip contains but 4, the parsnip but 7, the beet 10 and the sugar beet 13 per cent. The potato is the only vegetable that approaches the helianthus in fattening material, and the potatoes need to be cooked to equal the raw helian-

thus. From the best information we can obtain, we are convinced that a field of helianthus, in connection with alfalfa and grain fields, would be the most valuable for hogs of any other product. The hogs could do their own harvesting, and would leave enough roots for seed in the ground. A thorough harrowing every season, and some hoeing and pulling of weeds, would be all the cultivation necessary for years. The same field would grow to roots without change as long as desired. —*California Agriculturist and Artizan.*

*For the Maryland Farmer.***Seedling Grape.**

One day in the last week of August I was invited to visit Dr. Jehu Brainerd, of the Pat. Office, at his residence in 9th street, Washington, and was there shown and eat some handsome, sweet grapes, over ripe, of a light green, almost white in color; they were compact clusters with berries about the size of the Catawba; they were ripe the first week in August, and those I eat were too ripe to possess their highest flavor.

This grape promises to be a valuable one, on account both of color and earliness; Dr. Brainerd found it, a young seedling, just starting out of the ground, three years ago the past Spring, and the present is the first season that it has borne fruit. The vine is a rank grower, as it is now half an inch in diameter, with several branches from three to six feet long; it produced this summer ten pounds of sound, white grapes.

Should it continue generally and in other localities to do as well as it has the present season it must be a valuable acquisition to fruit growers.

D. S. C.

The Horse Chestnut for Rheumatism.

Last year we met an American-born fellow-citizen with Horse Chestnuts in his pocket, which he said he carried as a safeguard against rheumatism! We had not known of such a reputation before, and supposed the idea originated on this continent. But Bouillon says that the oil from nuts is used with advantage against gout and rheumatism, which shows the same idea prevalent in France. We further find that in China the seeds of their species (*Æsculus turbinata*) is used to prevent muscular contraction in severe cases of rheumatism. If all these experiences come from distinct observations, and each without any knowledge of what the other has found, it may be that there may be more than mere imagination in the chestnut being a rheumatic cure. Have any of our readers had any reliable experience with it? For we suppose the knowledge of its powers must be wider than we know. —*The Gardener's Monthly.*

THE DAIRY.

CHOOSING COWS.

The object of this article is not to puff any particular breed of cattle, but to try to convince those farmers who keep a few cows, of the importance of keeping better animals than they usually do at present. Very many farmers, after milking their cows, use the milk for various purposes, without ever testing its richness or finding out how much butter or cheese it would make; nor do they ever inquire whether they have the breed best adapted for the use they are making of them. Yet it is well known that certain breeds are most profitable for butter and cheese making, and others for supplying the milkman. Some believe that a cow that will fatten a fine veal calf cannot be a good animal for butter and cheese making, but my own experience convinces me that any good dairy cow will do this, and that it is only rarely that a cow worthless for other purposes, can do it.

It would well pay all farmers to get rid of all cows of an inferior breed by sending them to the butchers so soon as they have been brought to a good condition; and it is therefore desirable to know the lowest capacity of those that should be kept. A good cow will make, at least, two hundred and fifty pounds of butter per year, and one that will not do that is not worth keeping on the farm. Indeed, at the present price of dairy produce, it will cost nearly that, to pay the expense of care and keeping. As to the best breed to keep, I presume the Jersey would be the most profitable where butter-making was the chief object, as a cow of that breed often gives, in thirty days, milk enough to equal her own weight; and moreover this is very rich in butter of that fine flavor and golden hue which commands a high price in the market.

But where stock-raising can be combined with this, as is the case on most farms in this part of the State, Short-Horns would undoubtedly prove a better breed, or at any rate a cross between the Short-Horn and an inferior animal, for such a grade will give more and better beef at any age than the common scrub stock which far too many farmers are cursed with. A neighbor of mine sold last spring, at five cents per pound, four grade two year old steers which weighed a trifle over 1,100 pounds a piece, while another farmer, a short distance off, sold a scrub beast which, when four and a half year old, after having cost much more to keep, only weighed 900 pounds and brought only four and a half cents a pound, and I have known greater differences than that.

It should be strongly impressed on the minds of all farmers that if they cannot afford pure-bred cows, they should buy a full-blood bull-calf from some good herd, a thing that can be done at a price within almost any one's means; and then they should grade up their stock as fast as possible, and keep no cows on the farm that will not yield a pound of butter a day for ten months in the year. I am confident most farmers could, without difficulty, do this—by careful management and by selecting the offsprings of good milkers and crossing them with bulls of a well-known strain. At any rate, the improvements effected by this means would soon rid this section of the country of the many worthless cows that now keep too many farmers poor instead of enriching them. H. J.

In Rural New Yorker.

THE WEEKLY RECORD OF A GOOD COW.—Mr. E. W. Clark, Jr., Washington City, D. C., writes to the Rural New Yorker the following: I propose to give a week's record of my cow "Polly," which is truthful and fair, and I believe deserving of notice. I cannot give the dates, but it was in the month of June, when her calf was two weeks old.

Monday	Morning,	3½ galls.;	Evening,	4¼ galls.—	7¾
Tuesday	do	3½	do	4¼	—7¼
Wednesday	do	3½	do	4¼	—7¾
Thursday	do	3½	do	4¾	—7½
Friday	do	3 3-16	do	4 3-16	—7¾
Saturday	do	3½	do	4¼	—7¾

Total number of gallons for six days. 44¼

Her feed consisted of fair pasture on an old pasture field, with one quart of bran and meal mixed, sprinkled upon half a bushel to three pecks of cut green clover night and morning.

This cow is of large size, with excellent points. She is out of a polled (or Buffalo) cow by a Short-Horn bull; pedigree unknown. Her milk is of more than average butter-producing quality. She was raised by me, and is now six years old. Her calf at two years old this spring gave three gallons daily.

Running water contains oxygen, potash, carbonic acid gas, and ammonia, all of which will serve as manure for plants; hence it follows that irrigation, even in cold climates, is beneficial to grass lands, altogether independently of supplying water as an element of growth, which in cold climates is seldom wanted in that capacity.

In the Pampas of Buenos Ayres there are 12,000,000 cows and 3,000,000 horses that have owners, while there are also a great number of wild herds.

CURE FOR GARGET IN COWS.—Garget is an unpleasant disease, which fortunately is not of frequent occurrence, but sometimes materially injures the cows and stops the profits of a dairy. It is a disease in the udders, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands. Many remedies are found suggested in agricultural papers, but we found the best, was that, years ago recommended in the *Maine Farmer*, by a correspondent, to wit: "give the cow, 2 quarts of dried beans, boiled, water and all, when cold, and two or three doses will effect a permanent cure."

Sore teats, very usual, will degenerate into *garget*, or are likely, with young cows, to make kicking cows. This if taken on first symptom, is cured quickly, by anointing the teats with linseed oil both before and after milking. We some years ago tried both remedies for these respective complaints, and found them effectual and very rapid in curing the diseases.

But cows sometimes give bloody milk from being poked under the flank, or about the udder by spiteful cows, who seem to aim at that part of the body of their female antagonist. In many cases there will be no external injury to be seen, but enough inflicted internally to spoil milk for weeks and cause great pain to the cow. Use plenty of cold water to keep down inflammation, milk regularly and be very gentle. All cows with long or sharp horns who are ill natured should have a board put on their horns and if their bad habits are not cured they had better be sent to the shambles.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt,

Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

Separate all weak, thin or sick sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters, tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

If a sheep is lame, examine his foot, clean out between the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe,

Keep none but the best, and see that they are properly attended to.—*Exchange*.

No hay contains as much fat as the clovers.

MILK YIELD.—The following is given as the comparative milk yield of the various breeds of cows: A native cow produces annually 2,794 pounds of milk; Jersey, 3,820; Ayrshire, 4,300, and American Holstein, 4,527.—Taking the weight, nine hundred and fifty pounds, of native cows, they produce five times their weight in milk; Ayrshire, six and one-half; Jersey, four and one-half times, and Holstein five times.

This is the season of the year that hogs like to visit corn fields. When they once get a fill in a corn field, they will try it again and again, and never cease trying as long as they can get a snout between two rails. Keep them out. Don't let them get in the first time, and there will be no after trouble. Fix the fences now.

DEPTH OF SOWING WHEAT.—Experiments on sowing wheat at different depths favor, in ordinary soils, 1 to 2 inches. Samples of pure seed sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, came up in 11 days, $\frac{7}{8}$ of the seed germinating; that sown 1 inch in depth came up in 12 days, and all the seed germinated; 2 inches deep, $\frac{7}{8}$ of it came up in 18 days; 3 inches deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ of it came up in 20 days; 4 inches showed a growth of $\frac{1}{2}$, that came up in 21 days; 5 inches, only $\frac{1}{2}$ grew and came up in 22 days, while that planted 6 inches deep came up in 23 days, but only $\frac{1}{2}$ germinated,

RADISH.—The garden radish, *Raphanus sativus*, is unknown in a wild state; some botanists appear to think it possible to have originated from *R. Raphanistrum*, a wild species growing on the Mediterranean coast. In Egypt, during the reign of the Pharaohs, it was extensively cultivated. Into England it was introduced about the year 1548.

PUTTING PLANTS TO SLEEP, by the application of anæsthetics, has been lately accomplished by the Parisian Biological Society. Indeed, the experiments of this body go to prove that everything endowed with life—animal, plant or ferment—may be sent to sleep by this means. For instance, the germination of water-cress, which occupies thirty hours, can be arrested, without being destroyed, by the use of ether, and the germination recommences so soon as the application of the ether is discontinued. The ferment of beer, also when submitted for twenty-four hours to a like treatment, becomes completely dormant, but regains activity on the cessation of anæsthetical action.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Germany cultivates 54,000 acres in tobacco.

The Poultry House.

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Farmers Breed of Pure Bred Poultry.

There has always been one or more varieties of Fancy Poultry, claimed by their cultivators and fanciers generally to be the FARMERS BREED.—Thus has the Light Brahma been considered pre-eminently the breed best suited to the wants of the American farmers, combining as it does larger size, with good winter laying qualities. But, then this variety has the serious drawbacks of being very late to mature, possessing but an inferior development of breast meat, and being inveterate sitters, sitting on a telegraph wire if nothing better could be had. So this breed can not suit the needs of the average farmers.

Next, that eminent English Poulterer and Author, Lewis Wright, pronounces the *Houdan* emphatically the best breed for general use on the farm. But with us there are many breeds superior to the Houdans. Houdans are altogether too delicate, and in breeding them the economical qualities are too often sacrificed for the gaining of the fancy points, which play such an important part in this breed of Fancy Poultry; and, so we could cite many breeds *claimed* best suited for the farmer, all of which have their merits; but all of which have their *demerits* as well. What then? Is there no breed that in their purity have been so perfected not to gratify the mere arbitrary fancy of their breeders, but to meet the wants of our farmers who raise poultry for the market?

Yes! there is such a breed, and that breed is the *Plymouth Rocks*. These fowls are clad in a homely *Quaker like attire*, in other words, in every day working clothes. Their plumage is of a plain Dominique color so that nothing is sacrificed for fancy. They combine to a pre-eminent degree larger size, early maturity, and good laying qualities. They make fine large chicks for market at 4 months; when the Asiatics require 8 months.—They have very fine, well put up bodies with a good supply of meat on the choicest parts. They attain an ultimate weight of 8 and 9 pounds each for cocks, and 6 to 7½ pounds for hens—these are average weights not forced. All-in-all we know no breed that “can hold a candle to them.”

W. ATLEE BURPEE, Phila., Pa.

A daily chicken train has been started on the Pennsylvania railroad. They have a passenger *Cochin* the rear, and a locomotive to pullet.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Eggs all the Year Round.

Eggs are indispensable in a family, and where there is room for fowls it pays to keep them to supply the family with eggs. By keeping two varieties, winter and summer layers, the eggs will always be on hand to supply the table. Where there is farm range, it is a good way to fence in about a half acre or so to keep the winter layers (Brahmas, &c.) A picket fence 4½ feet high will keep them in, and the summer layers (Spanish, Leghorns, &c.), will stay out if they have plenty of range. By keeping the two varieties pure, the farmer or mechanic can have eggs all the year round. Brahma pullets, and hens after they get over moulting, will lay in Fall and Winter. Summer layers begin in March or sooner, and lay till late in the Fall; they do their best when Asiatics do their worst. They ought to be kept separate all the time. The Asiatics should be raised in the enclosure and the other on the outside, then there is no trouble of separating them. Too many should not be kept in the enclosure. Say fifteen hens during Spring and Summer, and from two to three dozen during Fall and Winter. In fact most of the henneries are overcrowded; consequently do not get many eggs in Winter.

As for feeding, most fowls do not get enough to eat. It is a good plan to keep oats before them all the time. Make a feed trough with slats on each side and a cover, and keep good plump oats in the feed trough all the time. The fowls will not eat too much oats, as it is not quite good enough for that, but will not go hungry if they can get oats. Then give other grain, wheat, corn, barley, buckwheat, &c., for a change, besides onions, &c., for greens in Winter. Onions are good all the year; should have two or three feeds every week. My foragers go to roost early in the evening; when housed I open the gate, and it is laughable to see the “stampede” of Brahmas; they know the time and wait at the gate to be let out; not that they are overcrowded, or have no greens, but it is a “change of pasturage” they like, and poke about until dark, when they go back to their roost, which is about eighteen inches from the ground. Farmers’ wives in this vicinity make as much money from a few cows and a few dozen of chickens as the farmer from all his surplus crops, and “hard times” is seldom heard of by the farmer of 40 to 80 acres. The market basket keeps the “wolf from the door” all the year round.

JOHN BENNETT.

In Southern Poultry Journal.

England has 65,000 acres in hops.

Pencilled and Spangled Hamburgs.

For beauty and sprightliness, combined with the neatest form, no fowls can take the palm from these varieties of the Hamburg, yet there is one great objection to them—the small sized egg they produce. It is not of a marketable size when sold by number, but as they lay very prolifically, the combined number and weight would probably surpass those of any other breed of fowls. It is not possible to remedy this objection—size of eggs—by selection? Great changes are made in a few generations in almost any variety by selection in regard to color, size, and why not select large birds, that lay the largest eggs for a few successive generations, instead of sacrificing such qualities for fine points as is often done? It is very singular that the American Standard of excellence allows nothing for size in its enumeration of points in this class of birds, thereby withholding an inducement for breeders to maintain this important consideration. The black variety lays eggs of good size, when the hens are large, and could this be gained in other varieties of this breed, what a noble acquisition they would be to the poultry yard, what a popular class the Spangled and Pencilled Hamburgs would become. The breeder who would undertake the experiment, and bring it to successful consummation, would confer a great benefit on the farmer, amateur and fancier.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

Fowls and Swollen Feet.

Frequently breeders of Brahmas and Cochins, and occasionally of the varieties of less weight, especially Polands, write to us on the subject of this article.

Considerable stress seems to be placed upon the construction of roosts at only a short distance from the ground, and the use of dry sand or anything soft for them to alight upon when flying from the roost. To a certain extent this, no doubt, would serve as a preventive, and should always be considered when arranging poultry accommodations; still its frequent appearance in the face of the precautions named, proves its use not without exception.

A cure may be effected by cutting the swollen part sufficiently to remove the putrid flesh, and applying pulverized sulphate of copper, tying up the foot to retain the application. In severe cases, this must be repeated after washing with water and carbolic soap; burnt alum has also proved efficacious. "*Monell's Solution of Iron*" has not, in the writer's experience, failed to prove a specific.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

Good Fowls.

The four best breeds of fowls in this country are:

1. Light Brahmas, the finest form, one of the largest, the most beautiful, very peaceable, confined by a fence three or four feet high, require each only one bushel and three pecks of mixed grain a year, cost of seed \$1, and lay about 150 eggs annually of very large size.

2. Plymouth Rocks, produced fifteen years ago by a cross of Dominique fowls on an Asiatic breed, not quite so large as Brahmas, very hardy, consume same quantity of feed as Brahmas, and lay as many eggs as that breed—a fine market fowl.

3. Leghorns, a small fowl, various colors, all good, require a high fence to yard them, non-sitters, too small to sell well, dressed; eat a bushel and a half of grain a year, not very hardy, combs liable to freeze, valuable only for their eggs, lay from 150 to 200 each in a year.

4. Hamburgs, several colors, a splendid little fowl, non-sitters, not quite as large as Leghorns, require the same food, noted as splendid layers, and that, like the Leghorn, is all they are good for.—*Exchange*.

Number of Eggs Per Annum from the Principal Varieties of Poultry.

After repeated experiments with the different varieties of chickens, and comparison with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—Eggs, seven to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Dark Brahmas—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, White and Buff Cochins—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 115 per annum.

Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

La Fleche—Eggs, seven to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Creve Cœurs—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Black Spanish—Eggs, seven to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Leghorns—Eggs, eight to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—Eggs, nine to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Polish—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

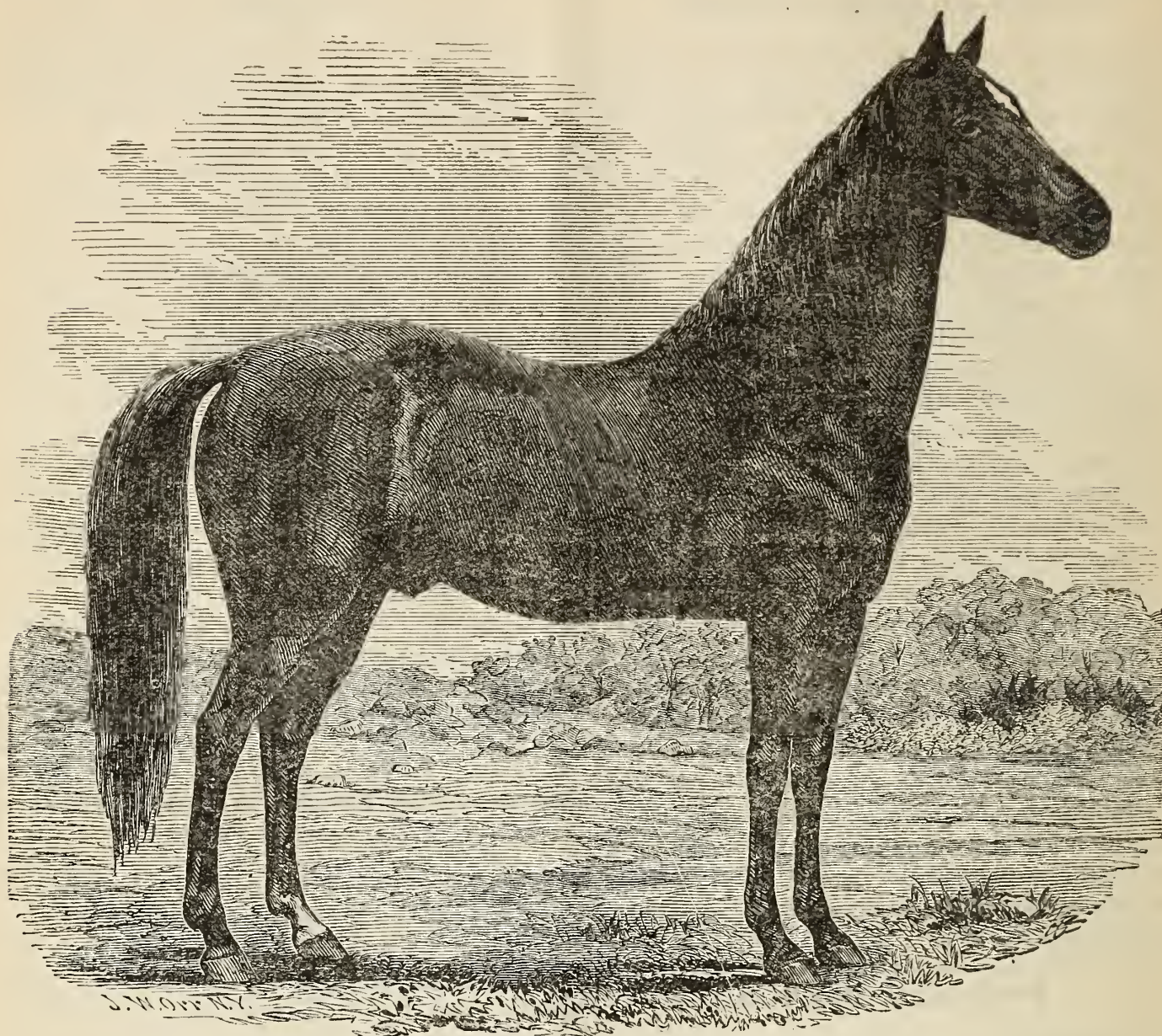
Dominiques—Eggs, nine to the pound; lay 135 per annum.

Games—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Bantams—Eggs, sixteen to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of the food consumed by each variety.

—*Fanny Field in Ohio Farmer*.



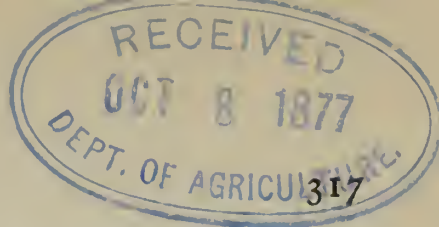
Our thanks are due to Mr. S. W. Ficklin, Belmont Stock Farm, Charlottesville, Va., for the above electrotype, and we also give our readers his note in reference to that valuable strain of horses, the Morgans and Black Hawks.

BLACK HAWK.

Black, foaled in Vermont, 1850, out of a fine Black Hambletonian mare, and by Hill's famous old Black Hawk, he by Sherman Morgan, in 1833, he by the original Morgan in 1808 or 1809; he by True Briton 1793. Black Hawk is half brother to Ethan Allen, Ticonderoga, and hosts of the best trotters of that day.

He is a glossy black, and raised near Bridport, on Lake Champlain in Vermont, and was bought in September, 1859, by his present owner for \$2,000, and was then known as Hard Road, a name given him because of some of his trots on the ice, and his performances were so fine he won the name and which I changed to Black Hawk in honor of his famous sire, Hill's Black Hawk, whose stock have trotted among the fastest, and probably more of them than all other prominent stallions of his day, and they and the Morgan stock, will have a place in horse history with the best of this country.

Many of the descendants are saddle horses, and bright, quick trotters, and are usually, every inch of them, valuable horse flesh. He is now in his 28th year, and has out lived by a year or two, Lexington, Hambletonian and his half brother Ethan Allen, all great of their kind, and were about his age. This cut was an admirable copy of him at middle age, but age is fast sending him to that rest where "good horses go," and his name will live long after him.



THE
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EZRA WHITMAN,
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 COL. S. S. MILLS, Conducting Editor.
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BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1877.

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The subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER, single copy, is \$1.50 per annum.

In clubs, of five or more, \$1.00 each; and names may still be added to the clubs already made up at the same price.

Any one taking the trouble to get up a club of five, and sending us *five dollars*, can have a sixth copy gratis.

Any subscriber who will get a new subscriber can send us the \$1.00 and keep the 50 cents as commission for his trouble.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

To POST MASTERS.—You will see that the subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER is \$1.50 per year; but you will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each subscriber that you will send us; that is, send us \$1.00 and keep 50 cents on each.

Post Masters are respectfully requested to obtain subscribers and retain the percentage.

Removal of the Maryland Farmer Office.

Before the issue of the November number of the MARYLAND FARMER, we shall be in our new quarters, No. 141 WEST PRATT STREET, only two doors east of the old office. Our new sanctum will be more spacious and convenient, and where we shall be pleased to see all our subscribers, advertisers and friends. We shall, upon removing to our new office open an entire new set of books, and we respectfully request, advertisers and subscribers who are in arrears to do us the favor (during the present month) to remit us the respective amounts due.

Our subscription list has rapidly increased of late, and our advertising columns are crowded with the best of advertisers, all of which is gratifying to us, and we shall endeavor in the future, as in the past, to merit a generous support by the public.

Law of Newspapers.

We ask attention of our subscribers to the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If Subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until charges are paid.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and give due notice to discontinue.

4. If Subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of the removal.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing, or leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Advertisers contracting for a certain time, who desire to have their advertisement discontinued before the expiration of the contract, cannot claim to settle *pro rata*, but are liable for the whole amount, or must pay regular rates for the time and space occupied, if it be less than the contract price.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails will put them on.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand, will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Distinguished Visitors.

We were highly gratified with the presence in our sanctum, of Dr. Sturtevant, Editor of the "Scientific Farmer," Boston. It is one of our most valued exchanges, and we are glad to know that its usefulness is appreciated in the South, where it has a large circulation. The Doctor's time was limited and hence our interview was curtailed, which we regretted in as much as we were thereby deprived of enjoying more of his pleasant and very instructive conversation. He gave us many "wrinkles" we never before thought of, especially in reference to his interesting experiments in corn culture and improvements in its grain, diminution of stalk, increase in number and length of ears, weight, &c. We were honored also by visits from many other eminent pomologists from different States, during the great National Pomological Exhibition in our city; some of whom were, W. C. Flagg, Esq., the Secretary of the Society, also several delegates from Maine, N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Virginia and other States.

We have had a delightful time, and only regret that we cannot oftener have the pleasure of such agreeable men of science, practical knowledge and learning from our sister states, as visitors individually and collectively.

The veteran Anapolitan editor, Riley, called at our office, and we were pleased to see that after his summer sojourn in upper Maryland, he looked as fresh as a colt.

Montgomery County Fair.

It was a pleasure to us to visit the Montgomery County Fair, held at Rockville, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. We soon discovered that it was one of the most creditable exhibitions this old society ever held. The stock of all kinds and the horticultural exhibits were strong evidences of the rapid progress agriculture, has made in this prosperous county, within the last few years. The ladies made a grand display of household manufactures, never surpassed, if ever equalled, by any county Fair we have seen in this or any State, and we have enjoyed many in our time. About noon the President, Hon. E. J. Hall, made an impromptu address, and successively introduced, Col. W. W. W. Bowic, of the MARYLAND FARMER; the venerable, J. H. Bradley, who has been long a member and often the President of the Society, and Judge Bouic, each of whom made short speeches appropriate to the occasion, and well received by the large audience.

The unpleasant weather was counter balanced by the enthusiasm, and general genial feeling manifested by all classes and ages there assembled. We shall not soon lose remembrance of the kind hospitality, and friendly greeting extended to us by president Hall, the other officers, and a host of young and old gentlemen "to the manor born."

We were glad to see so much attention paid to raising quick draft, and also heavy Percheron horses, and improved breeds of all sorts of stock and poultry.

The Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs of Mr. Thomas L. Hume were very superior; and so were those of Mr. Thos. J. Lea.

There were some fine South Down Sheep and Cotswolds, exhibited by Messrs. C. F. Kirk, C. F. Brooke, R. M. Mackall, Chas. G. Wilson, E. C. Gilpin and others;—the gentlemen named, received premiums.

We noticed a beautiful pair of Devon, two year old steers, unbroken, but did not learn the owner's name.

Among the fine, well broken matched horses we were struck with, a pair of blood bay colts, reared and broken by that progressive farmer, Col. Boyd.

The display of Agricultural Implements was superior—Mr. J. A. Baker of Washington city, as is his custom made a fine exhibit. Mr. Kingsolving of the same city, had a very large and attractive assortment of farm machinery and implements.

Our time and space forbid the particular mention of all the many objects we saw, which challenged our admiration, (the equestrienne performances not the *least*) during our delightful visit.

COMPLIMENTARY.—"The *Baltimorean*," one of the best of the illustrated weeklies that are published, gives us the following kind notice. The large circulation of the *Baltimorean* is owing to the energy and ability shown in its Editorial Management.

"The MARYLAND FARMER for September is before us. Its familiar pages are as pleasant and readable as ever, and its variety as great. Mr. Ezra Whitman, the publisher, is getting out one among the best agricultural publications with which we are familiar, and the fact that Baltimore is its fountain-head enhances the pleasure with which we record the fact. Only \$1.50 for an entire twelve-months."

Oil of cinnamon will cause the disappearance of warts, however hard, large, or dense they may be. The application gives rise to neither pain nor supuration. A lady removed thirty off her hand with five cents worth of oil.

On the Action of Plaster and Salt.

At the request of a subscriber we insert the following article from the pen of Dr A. P. Sharp, of Baltimore City, written for the American Farmer for June last. The writer is an analytical chemist as well as practical, and successful farmer of the Eastern Shore. The Doctor has promised us, to give a statement of his system of farming, his past experience and the result of some of his experiments. It will be conclusive in showing, we think, how important some scientific attainments are to the farmer in economically applying fertilizers to his various soils, to improve the same and to obtain crops that pay well for the outlay in manure.

"Among the first things used on my land was plaster on clover. A plat was laid off and a heavy dressing was applied without the slightest effect, and it has been tried on every field on the place with like results; yet on some lands the result is wonderful. Is there any rational theory for such different results? The query is, whether plaster is plant food or merely an agent to bring into activity some latent, inactive elements? The latter idea seems a reasonable one, and where it fails it must be conclusive that those elements which are brought into play by its application are absent from the soil; provided the above theory is a correct one, and, if it is, what can those elements be, that are acted upon by the application? Speculation, based upon solid experiments, has a good starting point, and I propose stating some of them. Numerous experiments have been made in Europe by scientific men with plaster, which has confirmed them that the happy effects produced by its application are neither owing to the sulphuric acid or to the lime present in the salt. Hence, the conclusion is, that it is owing to the chemical action in some other mineral matter. To prove this, samples of different soils has been treated with a solution of plaster, and it has been clearly proven that the insoluble, and, consequently, the inactive but necessary plant food was rendered available, as will be seen by the following table:

		Magnesia	
		soluble in pure Water.	soluble in plaster Water
Soil No.	1	30	70
"	" 2	31	87
"	" 3	12	84
"	" 4	45	168
"	" 5	26	101
"	" 6	38	98
"	" 7	8	63
"	from cotton		
field of Alabama	1		3

Sulphate of magnesia being found in the solution, proves that the sulphuric acid, having a stronger affection for the magnesia earth than for lime, leaves the latter, uniting with the magnesia, forming a soluble salt, which is at once in condition for the young roots to take up and duly appropriate in the development of the plant. Like results have been obtained from potash combinations.

This seems to indicate that plaster acts as an agent rather than as direct plant food, and will account for its utter failure in many soils where applied, and, in a measure, proves the cause of the failure, especially in soils needing magnesia, which seems to be a very important element for plants. Analysis of some of the richest soils from Western valleys proves them to possess double the quantity of magnesia over both phosphates and potassa; and I would suggest that some farmers try the experiment with magnesia, as it will cost but little. Baltimore county marble dust, sold in barrels, for making carbonic acid, is a convenient way of applying it. This, followed by an application of plaster, might prove just the thing needed. I am most thoroughly convinced that bone, potassa, lime and ammonia will not do *everything* for the land.

Salt seems to be coming in favor, and I notice some writers speak very highly of it. May not its action be similar to plaster? The chlorine, leaving the soda, unites with some mineral elements, and thereby rendering them soluble, as nearly all chlorides are very soluble. It may not be out of place to state one experiment made with it. I suggested some years ago to a well known and deservedly popular chemist of our city the use of chlorides, and he remarked, "Chlorides are poisonous to plants," and, accepting it as true, concluded to purchase a few bushels of the poison to kill the grass, &c., growing in my asparagus bed. For years no attention had been bestowed on it, and the grass, weeds, &c., seemed to struggle for the mastery, the asparagus generally succeeding, and early in summer covering the bed (about one-eighth of an acre) with its foliage after cutting time. Instead of killing the weeds, clover, &c., they now have full possession, running out the asparagus, and affording an abundant crop of weeds, red-top, clover, orchard grass, &c., which is mowed several times during the season for the hog pen, affording some food, good bedding, and a pile of manure.

I am quite certain for the past twenty years, positively certain for the past twelve years, that not a shovelful of manure or a pound of any other fertilizer has been applied to the bed. If such cheap materials as plaster, magnesia, marble dust and salt will improve our lands, proper experiments should be undertaken by farmers; and it would be one of the important subjects to be investigated by our agricultural station."

Baltimore, 1877.

A. P. SHARP.



SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU CHERRY.

The above cut is taken, by permission, from the advanced sheets of a forth-coming annual catalogue, of that eminent florist, John Saul, of Washington City, D. C., and is therein described as follows :

This noble Cherry was introduced into England by Mr. Rivers under the name of Bigarreau Noir de Schmidt, who has not been able to trace its history beyond the Societe Van Mons, of Belgium, from which he received it. It is by far the largest of all the Black Bigarreau Cherries.

As will be seen from our engraving, the fruit is produced in clusters, and is of a large size, round, and somewhat oblate. The skin is of a deep black color, and there is a large style mark on the apex. The stalk is stout, 2 inches long, and rather deeply inserted ; flesh, dark, tender, and very juicy, with a fine flavor. The stone is very small for the size of the fruit.

We are also greatly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Saul for the beautiful electrotype of a grand peach which will be found on another page of this number of our Journal. It is one of the New Peaches and called "Lord Palmerston." a magnificent, large, very late peach has been grown 12½ inches in circumference. It is one of MRS. RIVERS' Seedlings. Fruit very large, of a rather pale color, having a little red on the sunny sides, flesh remarkably firm, deeply stained with red at the stone and slightly adherent, richly flavored. This is one of the best, as it is one of the largest late peaches in cultivation, unless we are much mistaken, electrotype and descriptions of these two new and superb fruits, have never before appeared in any horticultural paper in this country.

THE APIARY.

Bees and Honey in the South.

We extract the following interesting chapter from an Essay on Bees and Honey, by Paul L. Viallon, being published in that excellent magazine—*Our Home Journal*, published monthly in New Orleans.

The characteristics of bees are well worth studying by all close observers of nature. It has always seemed to us that bee culture should be a prominent industry in the Sunny South, where more honey can be raised, with less trouble than in the cold North and Northwest. Bee keeping is very remunerative, and ought to be a prominent feature in the management of every country household.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HONEY BEE.

If a prosperous colony of bees is examined in the spring and early summer seasons, it will be found to consist of three kinds of bees, differing from each other. A single one will fix the attention by her matronly movements and her long, finely tapered abdomen, which is the fully developed female, generally known as the Queen or Mother Bee; a large majority which will appear small are the undeveloped females or neuters, known as the Workers; and a relatively limited amount of large and clumsy ones, are the males called Drones.

THE QUEEN OR MOTHER BEE.

The Queen is a perfectly developed female—Mother Bee is her most appropriate name, as she is the Mother Bee of every bee in a colony; and the only duty she performs is to lay eggs, which seems to be the sole end of her existence. Langstroth describes her thus:

'Her shape is widely different from that of other bees, while she is not near so bulky as a drone, her body is longer; and as it is considerably more tapering, or sugar loaf in form than that of a worker, she has a somewhat wasp-like appearance. Her wings are much shorter in proportion than those of the Drone or Worker.'

As the prosperity of a colony depends on the Queen, the amount of bees will increase very rapidly if she is prolific, and the work in the hive will progress wonderfully; but if on the contrary she is an indifferent layer, the number and the work of the bees will diminish in proportion. If she dies without being replaced, the colony will soon have the same fate.

Instinct teaches the bees that their existence depends on that of their mother, therefore they are very attentive to her and never allow her to be in want of food or care. If she is in danger all the population will defend her, as she is unable to use her stings except it is against another Queen.

The Queen lays two kinds of eggs, those of male or drones and those of the females or workers. The egg which produces a Queen is the same egg which produces the worker, to which the bees give a special and abundant food called Royal Jelly. This food and the size and shape of the shell allows the egg to develop itself considerably and to become a queen proper to fertilization, and as a layer, instead of becoming a sterile worker. As the egg producing the Worker and the Queen is the same, and that it is only by a particular food and in a larger cell that the Queen is produced, the bees can, therefore, whenever the queen is lost by one cause or another, produce another Queen, provided they have some worker eggs or larva not over three days old.

To produce a Queen, the workers transform the small cell containing the egg or larva into a large queen cell, and give it a large amount of food or Royal Jelly, which is necessary to her development. In 16 days from the laying of the egg, or from 10 to 12 days from the starting of a Queen from the larva, the Queen issues from her cell.

When the queen lays eggs to produce queens, they are not placed in the small horizontal cell, but in one specially prepared for that purpose. These queen cells are usually built on the edge, or around an opening in the comb, extending vertically or diagonally downwards, and they much resemble a pea-nut in form and size.

Three to four days after the queen has issued from her cell, if the weather is fine, she will prepare for her marriage flight. She generally leaves the hive for that purpose between 10 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening. Her first excursion don't last more than about 10 minutes, and she renews it 2 or 3 times the same day and probably the next day, which object is to make herself acquainted with the situation of her hive; so as to make no mistake on her return from her wedding tour. After being acquainted with her domicile and the surroundings, she goes to meet her drone, which lasts from 15 to 45 minutes. From that moment, if she has been fertilized, she will not leave the hive until she leads a swarm, as she is fertilized for life. If from any cause she fails to meet a drone after 21 days, she will become improper to fertilization and she will lay only unfertilized eggs which will produce drones. When fertilization has taken place the Queen will begin to lay 46 to 48 hours after she will at first lay worker eggs, but if the season is a favorable one, she will soon lay drone eggs, sometimes at the expiration of 4 to 6 weeks. Before laying an egg, the Queen introduces her head in the cell for the purpose of examining it and to ascertain that it contains no

honey, no pollen, and that it is clear of all impurities. Satisfied with the result of her examination she curves her abdomen downward and introduces it into the cell and in a few seconds she turns half round herself and withdraws, leaving an egg behind her, which can be seen attached by one end in the bottom of the cell.

A good Queen in her prime will lay 2 to 3000 eggs in 24 hours; this extraordinary laying will generally take place in this latitude in the month of March and April and cease after the honey crop is over, or will increase and diminish according to the amount of honey gathered by the bees.

When the colony prepares to swarm, the Queen will, at different intervals, deposit eggs in the Royal cells—when the first queen cell is sealed over and if the weather is fine, she leaves the hive with a part of her children to form a new colony. Whenever a queen is too old or by some cause or another ceases to lay, she is generally thrown out of the hive or killed and a new queen is raised in her stead.

There is only one queen to each colony, though some rare exceptions have been reported where two queens were living in the same hive.

A queen will live 2 to 3 years in the full possession of all her powers; some have been known to live as long as 5 years.

[The subject of the next chapter will be the Workers or Hunters.

EPIGRAM.—The recent contest for election of trustees for the Maryland Agricultural College gave rise to much electioneering and solicitation for the proxies of stockholders. A witty gentleman who accidentally overheard some of the proxy-solicitations extemporized the following "Advice to Stockholders:"

"Give EARLE the proxy for your stock,
The college stands upon a rock.
Commit it into CALVERT's hand,
The college falls—it rests on SANDS.
Just look you'll find in Holy Writ,
A cure precisely that will fit;
The question now, for one and all,
Is, "shall it stand or shall it fall?"

(*The Sun.*)

THE CAROLINA FARMER; devoted to the agriculture of the two Carolinas. A monthly, published at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. W. H. Bernard is editor, and proprietor, assisted by Hamilton McMillan. This periodical of thirty two pages in matter, and general "get up" does credit to the old North State, and will no doubt be a valuable aid to the farmers of the South. We welcome it cheerfully into the brotherhood of agricultural journalists and heartily wish the best success may crown the efforts of the energetic proprietor.

Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The Eight Annual Fair of this Association will be held this year, on the 16th October and continue 4 days, at *Westminster*, Carroll County. The meeting will be held at the invitation, and in conjunction with the flourishing Carroll County Agricultural Society, on their beautiful and well ordered grounds.

The premium list is extensive, and liberal prizes are offered in every department connected directly and indirectly with agricultural pursuits. Trials of speed in racing and trotting will be had. There will be great attractions offered, and the fair must prove a perfect success. The farmers and their families, of the State and other States, should make an effort to be present.

The several Rail Roads connected with the Western Maryland Road, which passes through *Westminster*, afford easy and cheap means of visiting the Fair.

Agricultural Fairs.

The following are the dates for holding the Agricultural Fairs named:

Somerset counsy, Md., Princess Anne, October 4th to 6th.

Wicomico county, Md., Salisbury, October 10th to 12th.

Dorchester county, Md., Cambridge, October 17th to 19th.

Harford county, Md., Belair, October 9th to 12th.

Virginia State Agricultural Society, Richmond, October 30th.

Lynchburg Society, Lynchburg, October 23d to 26th.

Baldwin-Augusta, Staunton, October 9th to 12th. Tazewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, November 2d to 4th.

Virginia and Tennessee Border, Bristol, October 9th to 12th.

Roanoke and Tar River, Weldon, N. C., October 24th to 26th.

Laurel, Delaware, Peninsular Agricultural and Mechanical Association, October 24th to 26th.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.—This celebrated and popular club, will hold its Fall meeting at Pimlico Race Course near Baltimore, October 23, 24, 25, 26. There will be *Sixteen* Races. In all the stakes there are many nominations, but in the Dixie there are 64. Fine sport is confidently expected, and good weather predicted. The course is in splendid order.



**LORD PALMERSTON
PEACH.**

For Description, see p. 320.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the College called at the instance of a few gentlemen, met on the 11th September, in this city. It was gratifying to see what an interest was felt in agricultural education by the stockholders, who are chiefly farmers. The meeting was the largest ever assembled on college business, and composed of the most prominent gentlemen and leading agriculturists in the State. They who were there assembled, presented a noble reflex of the high character and intelligence of the agriculturists of our State, and we venture to say, that it would compare in every respect with the same number of individuals gathered, at a call of stockholders in any institution of learning or corporation, for material or literary progress ever met together in this State.

The object of the meeting was not fully set forth in the call, and there seemed to be a decided difference of opinion among those who signed the "call," as to the objects, and what results were aimed to be attained.

During a long and spicy discussion, gentlemanly courtesy and good feeling prevailed.

Mr. Otho Williams, was called to the Chair, and B. McLean Hardesty, appointed Secretary. A committee, consisting of John Merryman, A. B. Davis, and J. Howard McHenry, was appointed to ascertain the amount of stock present. The committee reported, through Mr. Merryman, that 6,000 shares—more than a majority—were represented.

The President wished to know the object for which the meeting had been called. George H. Calvert, said it was to elect a new Board of Trustees, who would carry out the original object for which the College had been founded, and who would take more interest in its success than the present Board.

Wm. B. Sands, one of the signers to the call for the meeting, said he conceived the object of the meeting was to give some definite instructions to the Board of Trustees as to the manner of conducting the College. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the preparation of boys for naval and military academies is not proper work for our Agricultural College, and that the Trustees be instructed not to allow it there, hereafter.

On this resolution, a vote was not pressed, and therefore no action was taken on it. Messrs. Earle, Gov. Carroll, W. N. Calvert, A. B. Davis, W. B. Sands, E. S. Calvert, Geo. H. Calvert, participated in the debate as to whether the college had been properly managed by the existing faculty and the Board of Trustees. All concurring in praises of Capt. Parker, and his entire fitness for his position as President of the College.

L. L. Conrad said the question was whether the present Board of Trustees were entitled to the confidence of the Stockholders or not, and as a test he offered the following, though he himself would vote against his own resolution.

Resolved, That the present Board—J. T. Earle, J. F. Lee, E. L. F. Hardcastle, W. B. Sands, E. Whitman, W. H. Tuck and Allen Dodge be removed.

The vote was taken by viva voce, each member voting his own and the stock for which he held proxies. The tellers—Messrs. Merryman and McHenry—reported that the resolution was rejected by a vote of 2,640 shares in favor to, 4,981 against, thus sustaining the present Board.

Before voting Mr. Earle said he was opposed to Mr. Sands being in the Board, as he was an element of discord. Mr. Sands replied that if the resolution to remove the Board, was rejected he would resign, which he accordingly did after the announcement of the vote. Mr. Sands, said he was not in sympathy with the present Board and their methods would not bring success to the College, which ought to be distinctly an agricultural institution. J. Howard McHenry was elected in the place of Mr. Sands, and the meeting adjourned, after being in session about five hours.

We understand the expressed wish of the Stockholders to mean, that the college shall continue to be a seat of learning; agriculture, scientific, experimental and practical, to be a prominent speciality, thoroughly and carefully taught—but according to the charter, "the usual course of scholastic learning, in the classics, sciences and art," shall be provided for all students who may desire to procure as learned an education as can be obtained in any other college in the Union.

It is stated that the wool clip of the United States for 1876 was about 200,000,000 pounds; of England, Ireland and Scotland, about 162,000,000, mostly combing; of the continent of Europe, about 463,000,000. of Australasia, about 350,000,000; of Buenos Ayers and River La Plata, about 207,000,000 pounds. These are the principal wool-growing countries of the world, and produce 1,382,000,000 out of the estimated 1,419,000,000 produced on the entire globe. The selling value of the total clip would probably aggregate \$450,000,000. Out of fourteen hundred and nineteen million pounds of wool (the estimated clip) there would be fully a loss of 567,000,000 pounds in scouring, making the net yield of clean wool about 852,000,000 pounds.—*Rural Sun*.

Live Stock Register.



LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP FEEDING.

We clip from a valuable exchange, the *Prarie Farmer*, a portion of an essay on Sheep-Raising, by an "Amateur." Though there is nothing new in what we re-publish, much practical and useful matter, with ascertained facts, are condensed and well arranged for the personal and serious consideration of those who raise sheep.

Give plenty of salt (more will be required in summer than in winter) and some add a little sulphur. The latter, however, causes perspiration and is probably useless. Weekly saltings are in vogue in some localities, but a constant supply is probably the the best. Rock salt is more convenient to handle than the common sort, but is more expensive. Tar should be given, at any rate, in the Spring ; it is good at any time, and is easiest managed by smearing on the nose with a flat stick. Some farmers occasionally put hemlock into the yards on the principle of "prevention being better than cure," but there is no proof as to its being really of any value. Give hay in abundance, as much as can be eaten, but allow no waste. The shepherd can easily discover the exact amount, and feed that, and no more. 3½ lbs. of hay per 100 lbs. live weight is the acknowledged and proved sufficiency for animals, if, then, straw be given it will require a proportionate amount as against hay. Subjoined are tables giving nutritive values of different fodders taken from the "Shepherds Manual," which will be found of value.

COMPARATIVE NUTRATIVE VALUES OF FODDER IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS.

Meadow hay (as the basis) is estimated at.	10.0
Clover hay	12.5
Pea straw	16.5
Bean straw	18.6
Wheat straw.	2.0
Rye straw	1.6
Barley straw.	2.0
Oat straw.	1.8
Corn fodder (leaves) estimated.	2.5

The different quantities of these several fodders which would have to be fed to produce equal nutritive effects, may be tabulated as follows, each quantity given being equivalent to 10 lbs of common meadow hay of mixed grasses of standard quality.

QUANTITIES OF VARIOUS FODDERS EQUAL TO 10 LBS. OF HAY IN FEEDING VALUE.

	lbs.
Meadow hay.	10
Clover hay.	8
Pea straw.	6
Bean straw.	5½
Wheat straw.	52
Rye straw	67
Barley straw.	52
Oat straw	55
Corn fodder.	40

OF ROOTS.

Sugar beets analyse (water)	81.05
Mangels - - - "	87.78
Ruta Bagas - - - "	89.40
Sugar beets (flesh formers)	1.00
Mangels " "	1.54
Ruta Bagas " "	1.44
Sugar beets (fat formers).	15.40
Mangels " "	8.60
Ruta Bagas " "	5.93

These analyses clearly show the extreme value of bean and pea straw.

Feeding hay twice a day, say about 7 to 8 o'clock, and again at 3 to 4, is enough with grain between these times. Water at least once a day, and above all things compel regularity. Sheep will never thrive if fed at different times ; appetites in animals seem to be governed by clock-work. Of oats a gill a head will suffice ; of corn still less, as it is more heating. By having racks surrounding the yards and abutting on the stacks the hay can be easily pushed over whilst the flock are within doors and one man can easily manage a thousand head.

FAMOUS AMERICAN TROTTERING HORSES.—We thank the publishers, Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, for a copy of a valuable and beautifully illustrated work on the American Trotters. The paper, typography and illustrations, are in the highest style of art. The history of the twenty nine most famous trotters, with a life like and accurate picture of each, engraved from paintings by eminent artists. We commend it to every one engaged in rearing such stock, and to every horseman as useful and highly ornamental. Price 75 cents.

Maryland Horticultural Society and the American Pomological Society.

The American Pomological Society, at the invitation of the Maryland Horticultural Society, united in a grand Exhibition at the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Baltimore, on the 11th September, and continued four days. Taken all in all, it was a great display of various sorts of fruits, in varieties by the hundreds, and in a multitude of flowers and plants—among the latter many very beautiful and rare, some of which were put on exhibit for the first time in this country.

The Maryland Society put forth its best effort, aided by amateur fruit growers of both sexes in different parts of this State, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

It, no doubt, was highly gratifying to the publisher of the MARYLAND FARMER to see the progress horticulture has made in Maryland since, through his zealous efforts a few years back, the attention of the florists and others was called to the importance of such an institution,—by which to stimulate the interest and taste of our people in cultivating more fruit and growing more flowers,—and not ceasing his labors until the Society was inaugurated and put in working order for continued success. In this he enlisted our florists, gardeners, and several amateur horticulturists, who have become ardently active in promoting its prosperity and great usefulness.

In addition to the splendid Armory hall, with its extensive galleries, there were large wooden annexes, to furnish in all over 30,000 feet for exhibition purposes; yet, notwithstanding, the entire space was several times well-filled, so that, during the four days and nights great throngs attended. The largest number usually present at night was composed of the wealth, fashion and beauty of the city.

Among so many contributors, and so many objects well worthy of note, our limited space will only allow us to name a few of such objects as attracted universal attention. We hope under the circumstances it will not be thought invidious in our doing so. The daily papers gave full accounts and did full justice to all individuals who contributed to the splendid display in each department. Our own professional florists did great credit to themselves, as they always do when they try.

THE FLORAL DESIGNS

were very ingenious and lovely. Mr. Kift, of Philadelphia, had the American flag, large size, made of flowers of appropriate colors, representing

its blue field, stars and stripes. Mr. R. W. L. Raisin, of Baltimore, a beautiful yacht built of flowers as if sailing on a placid lake, a mirror, making the delusion. J. E. Feast had a fine collection of gladioli; and there were many table and hand bouquets from ladies and other connoisseurs in floral taste.

We find that the reporter for the *American* has said better than we can say, and hence incorporate in this report what he very properly says in regard to

AMATEUR CONSERVATORIES.

"The tables in the west wing, occupied by the rarest specimens of foliage plants from the conservatories of Mr. Ezra Whitman, have been surrounded day and night by admiring crowds. The collection includes four tall banana trees, a St. John's bread fruit tree, several fine palms, rare agaves, the dancing tree in bloom, the pepper plant, a black lily and a splendid plant called 'alacassia odorata.' Mr. Whitman did not enter his plants for competition, but those who are competent judges classed his collection as the most select and ornamental one in the Exhibition. This excellence is largely owing to the skill of Mr. F. Fauth, jr., Mr. Whitman's gardener. Mr. Whitman also had an orange tree and several other valuable ornamental trees in the main hall, which added materially to the beauty of the Exhibition.

"Much of the beauty and variety of the other large collections, by prominent amateurs is entirely owing to the skill and labor of the gardeners—prominent among whom are Wm. Smith for R. W. L. Rasin, F. Reinicke for W. H. Perot, John Eberhardt for W. W. Spence, Conrad Hess for Ernest Hoen, Alexander Frazier for Wm. T. Walters, and D. Thurley for Mrs. Charles J. Baker."

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected:

President—William H. Perot; Treasurer—R. W. L. Rasin; Secretary—Wm. B. Sands; Executive Committee—Wm. H. Perot (chairman), Henry Taylor, Wm. D. Brackenridge, James Pentland, R. W. L. Easin, J. Morton Saunders, August Hoen, John A. Needles, John Edw. Feast, A. L. Black and Samuel H. Congdon

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This National Society held its 16th Biennial Meeting in the concert room of the Academy of Music. Over one hundred members, representing many States of the Union, answered to the call of the roll. In the much-regretted absence of President Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, the chair was occupied by Mr. C. M. Hovey, of Boston; B. C. Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., Secretary, pro-

Mr. Wm. H. Perot, President of the Maryland Horticultural Society, made a speech of welcome, recognizing the great importance of the Pomological Society, which has for the field of its influence not only the United States, but British America. The cultivation of fruit, he said, is an interest of the first importance, and the benefits to be derived from this Society were incalculable.

President Hovey, in response, said that when it is remembered Baltimore is in the section producing immense crops of peaches, to say nothing of apples and pears which fill the Northern markets, the importance of the session of the Pomological Society would be apparent. Although from Boston, which is regarded by Bostonians as the "hub" of everything, he did not think the Maryland horticultural display could be well surpassed. He would go home glad that he had come here. (Applause.)

A very interesting Report of the President, M. P. Wilder, was read, showing that in this country 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation in orchards, vines and small fruits. The estimated value of the fruit product of the country is:—Apples, \$50,400,000; pears, \$14,130,000; peaches, \$56,135,000; grapes, \$2,118,900; strawberries, \$5,000,000; other fruits, \$10,432,800; making a grand total of \$138,216,700, or nearly equal to one-half of the value of our average wheat crop.

The wine crop, chiefly from California, is fifteen millions of gallons annually. The peach crop of the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland, in 1875, was estimated at seven or eight millions of baskets. The increase of strawberry culture near Norfolk Va., is astonishing. The shipments this year were three millions of quarts, employing 1,700 pickers. Oranges have had remarkable success, and California annually raises seven millions. California and the Gulf States can produce all the tropical fruits required for consumption in this whole country. Great advancement has been made in packing, drying and transporting fruits, and the foreign markets are as well established as for wheat. The exportation of dried fruits for the year ending June 30th, 1877, aggregated 14,318,052 pounds.

Officers for the ensuing two years were elected as follows:

President — Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice-Presidents — One from every State and Territory in the United States and one from Canada and one from Nova Scotia.

Secretary — W. C. Flagg.

Treasurer — Thomas P. James.

Executive Committee — President and Vice-Presidents, J. E. Mitchell, Pa., George Thurber N. Y., J. F. C. Hyde, Mass., P. J. Berckmans, Ga., J. H. Masters, Nebraska.

Mr. P. Barry, of the general fruit committee, reported 804 varieties of fruit now on the catalogue, of which 293 are apples, 104 pears, 63 plums, 31 strawberries, 38 native grapes and 33 foreign grapes. The best varieties of apples for general use are red Astrachan and Maiden Blush, which are used in thirty-four States. Of pears Duchess D'Angouleme takes the first rank and Bartlett, second. The report was adopted.

The Society had other meetings, at which business was attended to as well as interesting questions discussed, eliciting much instruction, all of which will hereafter fully appear in their general Report. One of these meetings was held on board the Pentz, on its return from the peach and pear region of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where the distinguished guests had been taken by the Maryland Horticultural Society, that they might get an insight into the culture of those fruits on the grounds of Col. E. Wilkins — the Peach King — with his 125,000 peach trees, and R. Emory, Esq., famed for his splendid pears, from an orchard of 15,000 trees in bearing.

THE POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

was certainly a great one. President Wilder sent 320 varieties of pears. R. S. Emory had a beautiful collection and large variety of pears. There were a great many other exhibitors of this fruit, some of whom showed 120 and 200 varieties.

Peaches were in great force, but as the season was past its height, the exhibit was not equal to what was anticipated in this famous peach locality:

Grapes.—The show of grapes was very large and some specimens were prodigious. Among the finest were the black Damascus of Mr. W. T. Walters, immense clusters, the grapes one and a half inches in diameter. Mr. George Brown's beautiful fruit, in the adjoining case, made one's mouth water on looking at them.

Plums.—A great variety of large and luscious plums were exhibited in good order, by the famous nurserymen of Rochester, New York, Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry.

Mr. Ricketts, of Newburgh, N. Y. had a superb show of hardy grapes, rivalling in beauty, size and delightful flavor hot-house grapes. It is said that Mr. Ricketts has attained the highest triumph yet reached in that specialty of pomology.

Apples.—The Franklin Davis & Co. (of Virginia) collection was superb, comprising many new unnamed seedlings, and of all colors and forms, from the huge Gloria Mundi to the tiny Crab, and amounting to several hundred varieties. Captain Natt Atkinson, of Asheville, N. C., sent a hundred varieties, many of great size and beauty. There were numbers of other exhibitors of very fine apples, making this portion of the exhibition a wonderful sight. Mr. H. T. Scott, of Prince George's County, Md., made a good show of fruits and received a premium.

Plants.—Mr. J. Saul, florist, of Washington, made a grand display of beautiful plants—some very rare. Mr. Samuel Feast's philodendrum per-tuosum was much wondered at. This fruit, then almost matured, in shape is like our common paw-paw, and combines the flavor of the orange, banana and pine-apple. Near this remarkable tree was a pretty grotto, creditable to the skill of Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore County, who built it of rough stones, filling the interstices with soil, and over the whole ivys, rare ferns and other plants suitable to rock-work.

Mr. W. W. Spence had a fine collection of plants.

Mrs. Wm. M. Pegram exhibited a much-admired Jerusalem cherry tree, loaded with fruit.

Mr. Frazier, of Patterson Park, deserves much praise for his large and beautiful display of plants and flowers, &c.

Mr. W. T. Walters, exhibited a remarkable dwarf cedar of Japan (*Retinospora obtusa*). It is but two or three feet in height, but the graceful masses and contour of its foliage and its wholly unique aspect make it a very interesting and attractive object. It is over a hundred years old, and in appearance will be readily recognized by all who have given any attention to Japanese decorative art.

Mr. Perot's ferns commanded general admiration.

Messrs. Gillet & Co. presented several tea plants growing. They were specimens of Japanese and Chinese tea plants, and in exhibiting them Messrs. Gillet & Co. took occasion to give housekeepers a startling lesson in the matter of adulteration of teas, by showing side by side the colored and the pure teas as imported to this country,

Vegetables.—The display was not as large as might have been expected, from the past favorable season. But what was there, was of a very superior order. That eminent horticulturist, Hyde of Boothby Hall, showed superior specimens of his famous Improved and Golden Trophy tomatoes, also his Egyptian sweet corn, unexcelled—if even equalled—by any corn in the world for table use.

In addition to other varieties of "garden truck," this gentleman had a fine plant full of pods, called Bird's-Eye Pepper. From the pods, he makes the strikingly stimulating "Tobasco Sauce," which is surprising in its effects when taken even in homeopathic doses.

Mr. Hyde exhibited specimens of his canned vegetables, &c., being part of the industries practiced at Boothby Hall farm.

Messrs. Rasin, C. C. Carmon, Goforth and others exhibited very fine cabbages, onions, beans, beets, egg plants, &c.

There were two remarkable Hercules Club Gourds and two huge beans—if *beans* they really were, being at least four feet long and large in proportion.

We cannot overlook the great Shield, elegantly embossed with every implement needed by horticulturists, which Messrs. Cromwell & Congdon, of Light street, Baltimore, hung in the east wing of the building. Nor must we forget to mention the large twin watermelon of Mr. A. E. Kellar.

A singularly-looking large peach, from Cuba, was seen. It has a skin like a banana, and may be a great acquisition to fruit-growers; but of its merits we cannot speak, not having had the privilege to test them by tasting.

BUDDING ROSES.—This is a simple process by which amateur cultivators can increase their stock. A sharp penknife can do duty for a budding knife, and the handle of a toothbrush, if ground down smooth, will answer for a spud to aid in lifting the bark. From the last of June to the last of August is the best time for this process, as the bark can then be more easily raised from the wood. Take a smooth stalk and make a horizontal cut across the bark, through to the wood, but not into it. From the centre of this cross-cut make another cut straight down the stem, an inch or more in length. These two cuts will resemble a T. Slice off the bud you desire to propagate with one cut of the penknife, cutting it close to the main stalk. Now with the edge of the spud turn back the bark on each side of the straight cut and insert the bud on the wood of the branch to be budded, fitting it tightly to the crossed cut. With a bit of soft yarn bind down the bark, leaving the point of the bud exposed. A handful of dampened moss must then be bound round the stem, taking care to leave the tiny point of the bud exposed to air. In six weeks the wrappings may be removed, but all other shoots must be kept from growing on the budded branch. By this means a rose bush can be made to bear a half dozen different colored roses.—*Ex.*

Alexandria (Va.) Fair.

On wednesday, the 26th September, an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair and Cattle Show was commenced at Alexandria, Va., gotten up by the "Woodlawn Farmers' Club" and the tradesmen of that city. The weather was fair and auspicious. The fine steamer "Mary Washington" made several trips from Washington and down the Potomac, transporting many passengers and much stock, fruits, grains and other materials. The tables, walls and shelves were crowded with many beautiful and useful articles of ladies' needle work, highly creditable to those who executed it.—Among the artistic work were several fine paintings (in oil and water colors) and pencil drawing by Miss Sarah Pullman. Also, some exquisite, life-life portraits on glass, imitations of ivory-types, by Mrs. Ione Daniels. A much admired piece of artistic work was a dish of imitation flowers, handsomely cut out of turnips, carrots and beets, representing lilies, roses and other flowers, which were nearly as beautiful as those made of wax, executed by Mrs. Sarah Dearborn. John Slater & Son made a beautiful display of rare flowers, in curious designs (pyramids and others).

The show of fruits was rich and beautiful, including apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes and tomatoes; also, of preserves, jellies, pickles and wines. Among the principal exhibitors of these articles were Benj. Barton, C. Gillingham & Son, Dr. E. P. Howland, H. P. Troth, Stacy and Wm. Snowdon, Ed. and Sam. Mason, and many others. An attractive and stately agricultural castle or monument, embracing corn, wheat and other products, with the implements by which they are cultivated, designed and constructed by Stacy Snowdon, was particularly noticeable and appropriate.

The show of all garden vegetables was bountiful and of excellent quality and size, as was that of the various grains—highly creditable to the farmers and gardeners of old Fairfax county and vicinity.

Dairy products, bread, cakes, &c., made a fine show, proving the skill of the housekeepers to be of high order, also some cases of fine honey, which is our favorite delicacy; good honey should be seen oftener.

The live stock and poultry departments made a no less honorable and interesting display. Sam. Pullman showed fine Alderney and other stock, horses, and various poultry. Mr. Walsh showed superior sheep, of several breeds. Gen. Lee had fine stock of various kinds. There were many other exhibitors whose names we did not get.

Many members of the Potomac Fruit Growers Association were present and took part in the proceedings, among them were Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Prof. J. Brainerd, Col. Hiram Pitts and wife, Mrs. Fowler, Col. D. S. Curtiss, and others,

The President of the Woodlawn Club, C. Gillingham, and Secretary N. W. Pierson, with their committees and members, are to be congratulated on their splendid show and complete success in this undertaking. Among the visitors we noticed Col. S. S. Bradford, President of the Piedmont Society.

During our attendance at this fair we took occasion to visit the fine floral and bird establishment of Mr. J. T. Pomeroy, one of your subscribers, where we saw many rare plants and birds, and found him enlarging his place and making improvements.

D. S. C.

The Atmosphere Changed by Sheep.

Some new data for the study of the progress of civilization appears to have been furnished by Mr. Landsborough, the Australian explorer. He traces the increasing density of forests in Queensland, and the consequent greater humidity of the atmosphere there to the introduction of sheep farms.—The sheep keep down the grass, and when the dry season come on there was less and less chance every year of the devastating conflagrations known as bush fires. Now rain is becoming abundant, rendering agriculture profitable and causing a discontinuance of sheep pasturing in Queensland.—The hints thus given of the probable causes of a transition of the people of other countries from a pastoral to an agricultural life is highly suggestive and will bear elaboration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We return thanks to Mr. S. F. Lockridge, Secretary of the American Association of Breeders of Short Horns, for his invitation to attend the next annual meeting to be held at *Lexington, Kentucky*, beginning, October 31st, 1877. These meetings have heretofore been full of interest, and we should be happy to be present, but fear we cannot. It will more than repay any one his expenses, to visit that famous blue grass region on such an occasion, and see the many splendid horses and cattle of that section. No doubt, all who are engaged in breeding, not only short horns, but other improved breeds of cattle, horses or sheep, will improve the opportunity offered by this meeting of breeders of short horns, to visit Lexington, and its neighborhood, celebrated as the resting place of the *Great Commoner*; and where the finest stock in the country are to be found grazing on the indigenous and remarkable blue grass.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A Chat with the Ladies for October.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

" 'Tis *Autumn*,—and Nature the forest has hung
With arras more gorgeous than ever was flung
From Gobelin looms,—all so varied, so rare,
As never the princeliest palaces were.
Soft curtains of haze the far mountains enfold,
Whose warp is of purple, whose woof is of gold,
And the sky bends peacefully, purely above,
And earth breathes an atmosphere only of love."

The above quotation applies to the end of this month, though owing to the severe and protracted drought, and *Sirius*-caused heat, in August, the leaves began to change color and the trees prepared their "latter day" suits earlier than usual. Some, in certain sections of our neighborhood, seemed to yield up life as if withered by frost, and when the rain in September came, with a stiff breeze, they fell—as in Autumn they fall—doing homage to *King Frost*! Hence, we conclude, Indian Summer will likely be with us earlier this year than usual. Let it come when it may, it is always welcome and enjoyable. All should be ready to embrace this delightful season and indulge in its pleasures to the fullest extent, for, after it, comes stern Winter, which shuts off many out-door exercises to all persons not robust in constitution, and frequently presents serious obstacles to even the strongest and healthiest.

Prepare now your stock of plants for in-door decoration and pleasant, recreative employment during the long winter days when you are weather-bound in the house and all is dreary out of doors.

Sow annuals that stand the winter, and bloom next spring and summer; there are many such, which are the better for being sown in the fall than in the spring. Pot off separate cuttings that have been struck during the summer, such as China and tea-scented roses, calceolarias, &c. Cut down dahlia stems as soon as the frost has blackened them, but leave the tubers a little longer to ripen. Get in the remainder of hardy-bulbs of all kinds, without delay; finish potting the layers of picotees and carnations; divide and plant pansies; protect all the plants that will not stand the severity of the winter.

It would be well for you to try the following methods of growing flowers and vines in the house, which is unusual and very attractive, for the novelty, if for nothing else, and it costs nothing and takes little time. I have seen them in perfection, and thought it a pretty conceit to have vegetable flower pots:

Take a large carrot, beet or turnip, clip off the leaves about an inch from the top, cut the stem where the circumference will be sufficient to dig a small hole for fresh earth, fill in with dirt, and plant either lady-slippers or violets. Suspend the vegetable by a soft worsted string where it will have plenty of sunlight, and keep the earth damp. In a few days the plants will shoot upward, and continue until they reach the blooming period, while the leaves of the vegetable will send out long, feathery arms of green, that will afford a most pleasing contrast of color.

If you wish a novel kind of window-creeper, take a glass jar of water and place it in a sweet potato, so that it will be about half-submerged, supporting the potato by running a knitting-needle through it. Fine tendrils, nearly white, will grow down, eventually filling the jar. In about six weeks several green wisps will start upward, and by Spring they will be five or six feet in length, and abounding in dwarf leaves.

Save all the flower seeds you can from good sorts and the best plants. Those seeds you may not want yourself, you could give away to friends and thus help your neighbor, at the same time aid in the good work of exciting a love for flowers and increasing their growth.

I hope every lady reader of the MARYLAND FARMER was present to enjoy the grand, immense and beautiful display of fruits and flowers made by the combined efforts of the Maryland Horticultural and the National Pomological Societies, in Baltimore, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September. It was one of the finest sights, and one of the most refreshing and encouraging exhibitions for fruit-growers and florists, that it ever was my privilege to behold and enjoy.

As this is the season for enjoying the luscious bivalves, I subjoin a recipe for eating them in a new way, which we tested a few days ago and found delicious:

CREAM OYSTERS ON THE HALF-SHELL.—Pour into a saucepan one cup of hot water or oyster liquor, one of milk, and one of cream (or three cupfuls of good milk), and a little salt. Set it in a kettle of hot water until it boils; stir in two tablespoonfuls of butter and a little pepper. Take from the fire and stir in two heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch, wet up in a little cold milk. Have your shells cleaned and buttered and laid in a large baking-pan. Place an oyster in each shell. Stir the cream hard and fill carefully. Bake five or six minutes after the shells are warm. If shells are not easily obtained, patty pans or small white sauce-dishes answer the purpose. Serve in the shell or dishes.

Household Recipes.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Scald and peel carefully small, perfectly formed tomatoes, not too ripe, (yellow, pear-shaped is best,) prick with a needle to prevent bursting, add an equal amount of sugar by weight, let lie over night, then pour off all juice into a preserving kettle and boil until it is a thick syrup, clarifying with white of an egg; add tomatoes and boil carefully until they look transparent. A piece or two of root ginger or a slice of lemon may be added.

CRISP BISCUITS.—One pound of flour, the yolk of one egg, milk. Mix the flour and yolk of the egg with sufficient milk to make the whole into a very stiff paste; beat it well and knead it until it is perfectly smooth. Roll the paste out very thin; with a round cutter, shape it into small biscuits and bake them a nice brown in a slow oven, from twelve to eighteen minutes.

SPICED GRAPES.—Five pounds of grapes, three of sugar, two tea-spoonfuls of cinnamon and allspice, half a spoonful cloves; pulp grapes, boil skins until tender, cook pulp and strain through a sieve, add it to the skins, put in sugar, spices and vinegar to taste; boil thoroughly and put in jars.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Take thirty grains of soda dissolved in one ounce of water; soak a small piece of cotton in the solution and place it in the tooth, then wash the mouth with the balance. The above will cure the severest toothache.

TO COOK EGG PLANT.—Slice thin, peel and rub each piece with salt, and cover all with water, putting a weight on top to keep them under. Let them stand for two or three hours, then wipe the slices dry; dip each one into beaten egg, then into rolled cracker crumbs, and fry in equal parts of very hot butter and fresh lard, until they are well cooked thorough, and of a bright brown color.

BAKED EGG PLANTS (STUFFED.)

Put the egg plants into cold salt and water, bring to a boil and cook for ten minutes. Take out; split in two lengthwise; remove the inner portion, and chop it fine. Chop half a small onion and fry in a little butter. When turning yellow add the chopped egg plant, salt, pepper, some fine bread crumbs, a little sweet cream, and a beaten egg. Cook for two or three minutes, then fill the shells; dust with bread crumbs; place in a dripping pan with a very little water; baste two or three times with butter while cooking, and when tender lay on a hot dish; garnish with parsley, and serve immediately.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Dip each oyster in beaten egg, then in rolled cracker or corn-meal, and fry quickly in hot butter.

EVIDENCE OF THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

We have an unusual amount of new advertisements this month, which we look upon as a strong proof of a great revival of business, and it is also, further, an evidence of the appreciation by the public of our magazine, which has the largest circulation, perhaps, because it really is the *oldest*, being the longest continued under the same proprietor of any agricultural journal published South of Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of our columns, will please send in their advertisements early in the month to insure insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

National Silver Plating Co.—Silverware.

Benson, Burpee & Co.—Thoroughbred stock, seeds &c.

Samuel Barth—Wines, Brandies &c.

George W. Taylor—Upholstery Goods, &c.

George W. Webb—Goldsmith & Jeweler.

George Stinson & Co.—Gold.

P. O. Vickery—Work for ail.

Sanders and Stayman—Pianos and Organs.

B. M. Dennis—Paper hangings, &c.

C. B. Rogers—Seed Warehouse,

Lissauer & Co.—Manufacturing Jewelers.

E. V. Daily—Trusses.

John Turnbull Jr. & Co.—Carpetings.

D. F. Snook & Co.—Wind Engines, &c.

Ward Bros.—House Furnishing Goods.

H. W. Classen & Co.—Bricks, Lime, &c.

G. & C. Merriam—Websters Dictionary.

Gable & Beacham—Doors, Sashes, Blinds &c.

H. C. Parrott—Brown Leghorns &c.

J. W. Mealy—Optician and Jeweler.

Geo. M. Bokee & Bro.—China & Glass ware.

Maryland Farmer—Fowls for sale.

D. C. Comstock, M. D.—N. Y. College of veterinary surgeons.

R. J. Johnston—Fruit Trees and Plants.

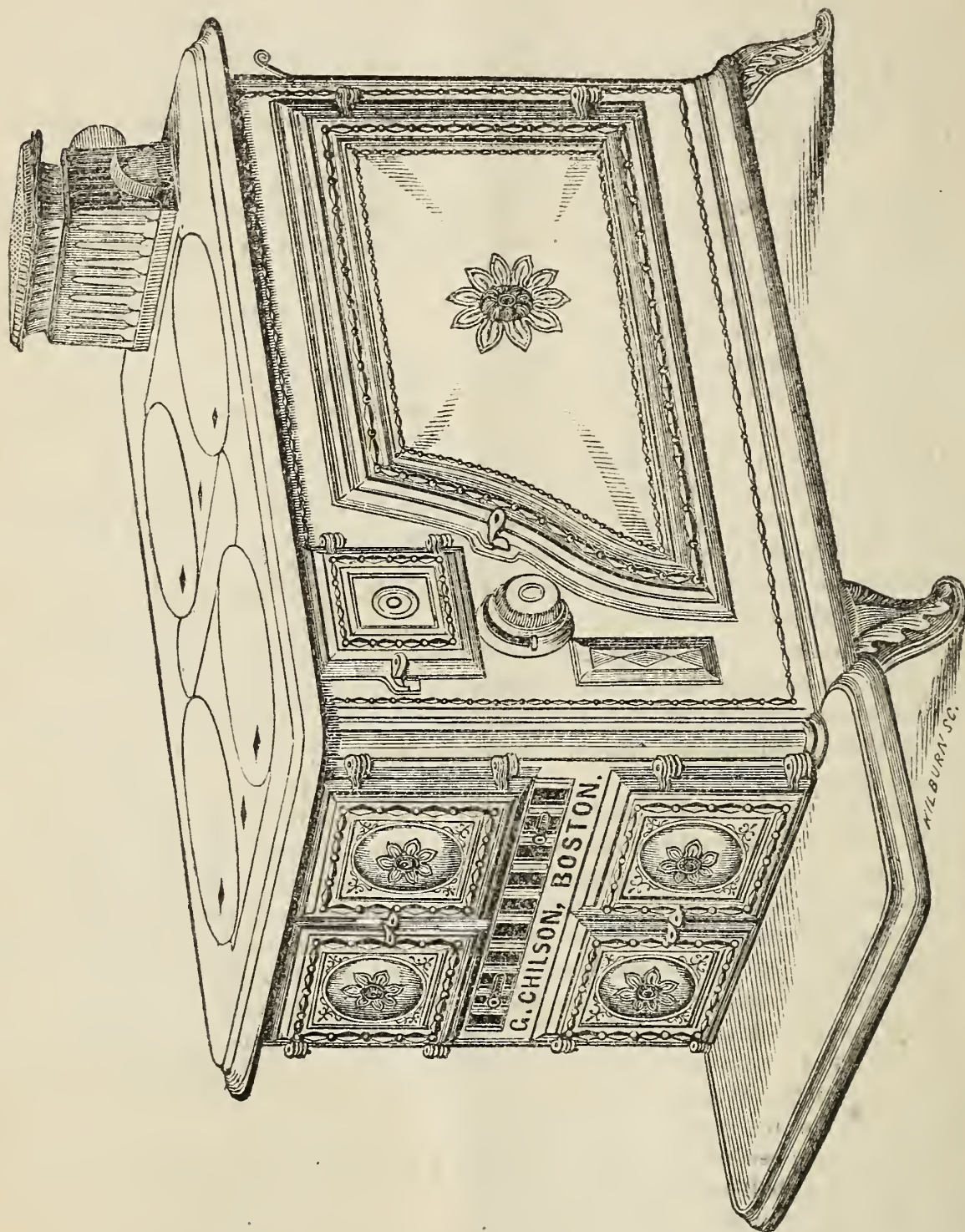
W. W. W. Bowie—Agent for the purchase and sale of stock &c.

Samuel Hunt & Sons—Saddles, harness, trunks, &c.

J. Weatherby & Sons—Stoves &c.

Attention is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating Co., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in our columns. Their silver-ware is beautiful and fully up to the standard, and their generous offer is available to all readers of this Journal for ninety days after date.

J. WEATHERBY & SONS.



11 & 13 North Liberty Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--Oct. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Apples, New York, per bbl.....	2 50	a3 50
do. country do.	1 60	a1 25
Bark —The market steady and unchanged, No. 1 \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton.		
Beans —Medium to choice.....	1 00a3 00	
Beeswax —Prices steady at.....	0 2a0 29	
Broom Corn —Medium to choice.....	0 06a0 08	
Butter —For table use.....	0 18a0 30	
“ Cooking and bakery	0 10a0 15	
“ Near by receipts.....	0 16a0 25	
Cheese —N. Y. State.....	0 11a0 16	
“ Western	a10 1/2	
Cotton —Demand is good.....	0 10a0 12	
Eggs —Different localities.....	0 11a0 18	
Fertilizers —Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures, 2,000 lbs. to the ton.		
Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65 00	
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00	
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00	
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00	
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00	
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00	
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	42 00	
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....	45 00	
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00	
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00	
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00	
do do do Dissolved Bone.....	50 00	
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....	40 00a42 00	
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....		
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00	
Missouri Bone Meal.....	40 00	
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Bone Dust.....	45 00	
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00	
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00	
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75	
Orehilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00	
South Sea Guano.....	50 00	
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00	
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00	
“ Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00	
“ Bone Ash.....	40 00	
Feathers —Live Geese.....	0 40a0 45	
Grain —Corn.....	0 53a0 60	
Oats.....	a0 36	
Rye.....	a0 60	
Wheat.....	1 80a1 90	
Potatoes —		
Early Rose, per bushel.....	a	
Peerless, per bus.....	1 50a1 55	
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	1 65a2 00	
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	1 50a1 75	
Live Stock —Beef Cattle.....	0 02a 0 04	
Hogs, fat.....	9 00a10 00	
Sheep.....	3 00a4 00	
Seeds —Clover scarce and in demand.		
Clover Alsike.....	75 lb 60c	
do Lucerne best.....	60c	
do Red, Choice.....	14a16	
do White.....	60c	
Flaxseed.....	75 bush. 1 3a1 10	
Grass Red Top.....	75 bush. 1 00a1 50	
do Orchard.....	2 00a3 25	
do Italian Rye.....	3 50	
do Hungarian.....	1 50a1 75	
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2 15a2 45	
do Kentucky Blue.....	2 25a2 50	
Tobacco —LEAF—		
Maryland Frosted.....	\$2 00a2 50	
do. sound common.....	3 00a4 50	
do. good do.	a6 00	
do. middling.....	a 5 00	
do. good to fine red.....	10 00a15 00	
do. fancy.....	12 00a17 00	
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	8 50a10 50	
do. common to medium leaf.....	10 00a13 00	
do. fair to good.....	13 00a16 00	
Wool —For Tub-washed, 35a40 cents; unwashed. 25a40 cents per lb.		

OPTICIAN & JEWELER.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY STATIONERY, ARTISTIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WEDDING INVITATIONS gotten up in elegant styles.

Send orders for your specs &c., to us through mail. DIRECTIONS:—State your age, whether Lady or Gentleman. If spectacles have been worn, state number of inches away you have to hold fine print, in order to see best. If you have worn specs send old glass, state how far you have to hold fine print away, to see with old ones. Nearsighted persons must state how many inches away they can read fine print. Price of good pair of spectacles \$1.00 per pair; will exchange if they do not suit. All order receive prompt attention.

J. W. MEALY,
OPTICIAN & JEWELER,
Park Avenue & Lexington St., Baltimore.

Oct-1y.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

If you wish to Buy, Sell OR USE, write to or call upon **R. F. DANFORTH, BALTIMORE, MD.** Paper, **LIGHT FOR THE WORLD**, mailed Free. Sept.-1y

S. B. SEXTON & CO.

111 W. Lombard Street,

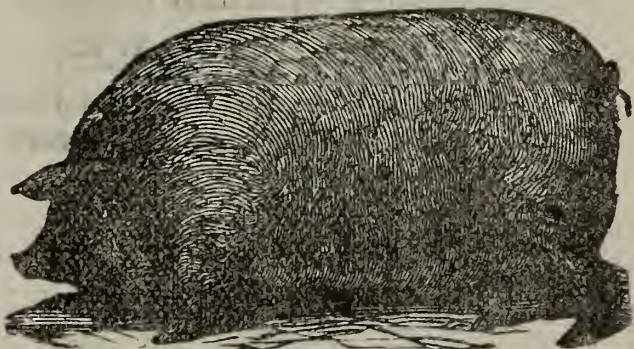
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The Celebrated Fireplace Heaters,
RANGES, FURNACES, STOVES, &c.

Sept-1y

Premium Chester White,
BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS,
FANCY POULTRY,
&c.



Bred and For Sale by

GEO. B. HICKMAN.

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

Send Stamp for Circular and Price List.

Sept-1y

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. **TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.** Apl-1y

Saul's Nurseries, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of the following at low rates :

PEARS,

A very heavy stock of well grown trees, embracing, Souvenirs du Congress, Pitmas-ton Duchess, and other new sorts.

NEW PEACHES,

Alexander, Amsden June, Early Beatrice and other new sorts.

FRUIT TREES,

Of all kinds, an extensive stock, viz : Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Apples, suitable to the South, &c.

Grape Vines,

Strawberries,

Raspberries, &c.

Evergreens,

Ornamental Trees.

Shrubs, &c.

Small sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as large stock in great variety.

DUTCH BULBS,

Large importations direct from the leading growers in Holland. First quality Bulbs, Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

New and Rare Greenhouse Plants,

A very rich collection, well grown, as well as fine stock for Winter blooming.

NEW ROSES,

Duchess of Edinburgh, Perle des Jardins, with an immense stock of finest varieties grown in pots and open ground.

New Wistarias,

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New Pelargoniums,

Geraniums

Primula Japonica, &c.

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
PEARS AND PLUMS IN THIS
COUNTRY.

Also Standard Apples, Cherries, and all varieties of Nursery Stock of the finest quality at prices that will make it an object for every nurseryman and dealer to correspond with us or call befor purchasing.

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Baltimore, Md.

Apl-1y



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PEARL WHITE WARE. cts.
Dinner Plates, a dozen 75
12 handled cups and 12 saucers 1 00

WHITE STONE CHINA.
Tea Plates, a dozen 75
Dinner Plates, a dozen 1 00
12 handled cups and 12 saucers 1 25
Covered Dishes, 65, 75 and 85 cents each.
Tea Set, 41 pieces 3 00
Chamber Set, 11 pieces 3 00

PORCELAIN OPAQUE CHINA
Tea Plates, a dozen 1 00
Dinner Plates, a dozen 1 25
12 handled cups and 12 saucers 1 50
Tea Set, 41 pieces 4 50
Chamber Set, 11 pieces 4 00

WHITE CHINA.
Dinner Plates, a dozen 2 75
12 handled cups and 12 saucers 2 25
Tea Set, 41 pieces 6 00

GLASSWARE.
Goblets, Fancy Crystal, a dozen 60
Plain Crystal Goblets, a dozen 75
Tumblers 50 cents a dozen and upwards.
Crystal Dessert Set, 4 articles 50

Our facilities are unsurpassed for securing direct from the manufacturers, all new styles of China, Earthen and Glassware, Bowls, Celery dishes, Dishes, Goblets, &c., at lowest cash prices, and further quotations of prices will be promptly furnished on application.

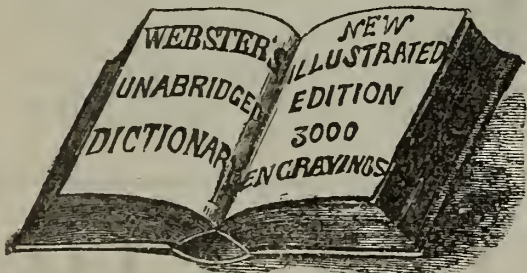
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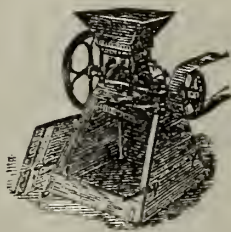
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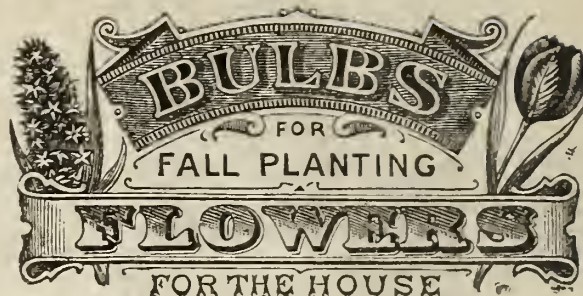
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EGGS FOR SALE from my noted DUKE OF YORK strain, at \$2.50 per setting. My fowls have never been exhibited without taking premiums.
Jersey Bull for sale cheap. J. E. LLOYD,
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may-6t



The Autumn No. of Vick's Floral Guide,

Containing descriptions of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and all Bulbs and Seeds for Fall Planting in the Garden, and for Winter Flowers in the House—just published and sent free to all. Address,

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A MERIGAN Diamond Wheat or Mammoth Rye awarded a Prize Medal at the Centennial Exposition. This grain is entirely distinct from any other ever introduced, making bread equal to the best wheat and producing 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and weighing 60 lbs to the bushel. 1 lb. packages post paid, 50 cents, and by Freight or Express, 10 lbs., \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$15.00. Liberal discount to the Trade. Samples sent by Mail on receipt of three cent stamp. Colorado White Wheat \$6 per bushel.

Address, C. B. ROGERS, Seed Merchant,
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FARM & FEED MILLS.
Bone, Drug, and Spice Mills. 10 sizes, for Hand or Power. Conical French Burr Stone Flouring and Corn Mills.
Received the Grand Award Diploma and Medal at Centennial.
Illustrated pamphlet sent Free.
Address, L. J. MILLER,
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John Turnbull, Jr., }
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Keep constantly on hand a full line of Carpeting of every description at the lowest Market Prices.

SAMUEL BARTH,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.



21 SOUTH STREET.

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☞ **PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.** ☞

All Foreign Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, &c.,

Imported direct, sold in Bond, or duty paid. Orders for direct importation solicited; quantities sold to suit purchasers.

Champagnes of all Grades, Brandies of all Grades and Vintages,
Wines, Sherries, Port Clarets & Sauterne Gins,
FROM THE LEADING HOUSES ABROAD,
MY OWN SPECIAL BRAND "JUNIPER TREE."

Domestic Liquor, Whiskies, none but pure
direct from Distilleries, Blackberry, Peach
and Apple Brandies.

BITTERS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Reed's Celebrated Tonic Bitters, Superior to
any in the Market—in Cases.

☞ **SEND FOR PRICE LIST.** ☞

THE "DICKEY GRAIN FAN AND SEPARATOR,"

Received the Highest Award at the "Centennial."

No. 1	Farm Fan Sieves,	24 inches wide,	- - - -	price, \$30.00
" 2	" " " "	22 " " "	- - - -	" 28.00
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CROMWELL & CONGDON, Agents,
SEEDSMEN and Dealers in every description of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 51 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

At our PATAPSCO NURSERIES,
SITUATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

Will be found a large and select stock of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Vines, Shrubby, Roses, Bedding Plants, &c.
In quantities to suit. Our stock of
PEACH, APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES, BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF,
FOR FALL PLANTING,

Is large and fine, embracing all the varieties, both new and old which have proved themselves valuable.
Address **CROMWELL & CONGDON,**
Catalogues sent free on application. Sept-3t 51 Light Street, Baltimore.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.
Watches, Diamonds and Rich Jewelry,
Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
American, English and Swiss Watches, Clocks and Bronzes,
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES & FANCY GOODS, &c.
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A M E R I C A N C L O C K S .
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Premiums for Agricultural Fairs furnished. Badges and Medals for Colleges
and Schools a specialty. Watches carefully repaired. July-1y.

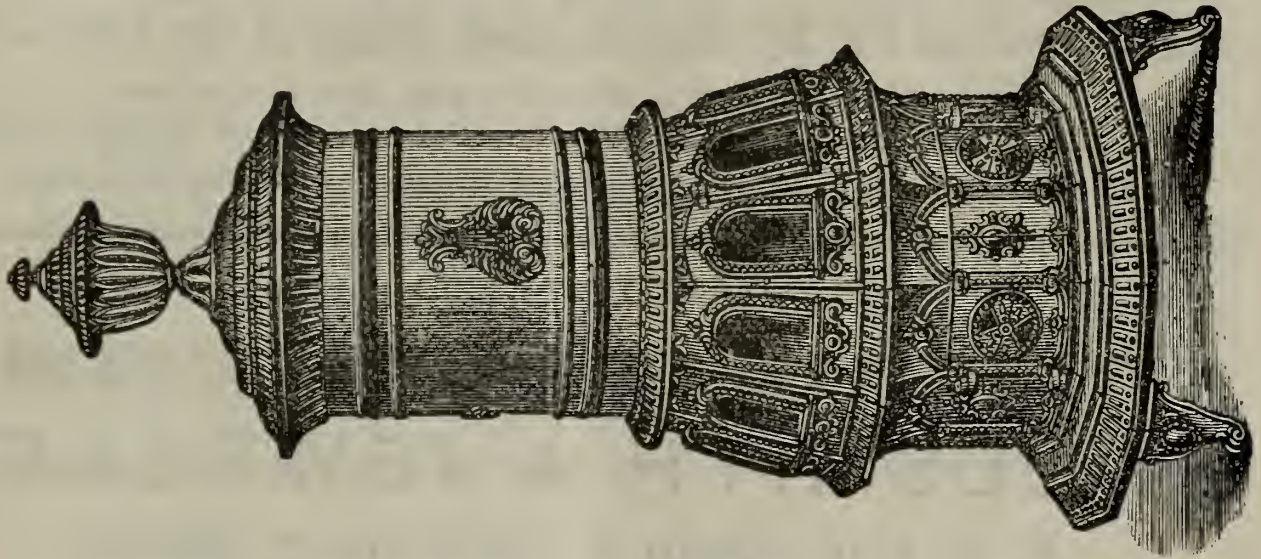
MARYLAND POUDRETTE,
Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,
AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say
34 pounds Ammonia,
39 pounds Potash,
38 pounds Phosphoric Acid.

Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—
For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
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THE MARYLAND FARMER.

J. WEATHERBY & SONS,
Nos. 11 & 13 N. LIBERTY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, HEATING FURNACES, &C.

Oct-1y

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN PRICES OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

We invite all to call and examine **Our Goods**, and
see for yourselves at the

Old Established Dry Goods House.

All Goods Sold at **GREATLY** Reduced Prices.

BILLINGSLEY & VERNETSON,
COR. GAY & HIGH STS.,

REFERENCE: MARYLAND FARMER,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct-1y.

H. W. CLASSEN & CO.
140 & 142 S. Howard Street,
Opposite B. & O. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE, MD.
Brick Manufacturers,
Also, Sell LIME by the Bushel, Barrel or Car Load,
Cement Hair, &c., Plaster for Farmers use.

We have the above articles always on hand and for sale at **LOWEST MARKET PRICE.**

Remember we Manufacture our own Bricks. Send for Price List.

Oct 1y

ESTABLISHED 1835.
GEORGE W. WEBB,
GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,
S. E. Cor. Light & Baltimore Streets,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER & PLATED WARE.

Every attention paid to neatness and durability in the manufacture and repair of Jewelry. Fine Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Hair Braiding in all its varieties. Orders attended with despatch,

Oct-ly.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
(AGENT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LACE & NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
Upholstery Goods, Window Shades and
FIXTURES, PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
No. 109 Lexington Street, near Liberty, Baltimore.

Oct-ly

MORTON D. BANKS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Chamber, Parlor & Dining Room Furniture,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses and Bedding,

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES,
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BRANCH HOUSE,
N. E. COR. FREDERICK & SECOND STS.

BEST INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct-ly

THE IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE,

The only Wind Engine in the market that is

PROOF AGAINST STORMS

and exposure to the weather, being made entirely of IRON. Weights no more than the ordinary wood wheels. Regulates itself in a high wind, by means of the patent

AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR.

Gives more Power than any other for the same diameter of Wheel. Simple in construction and well made. They are giving perfect Satisfaction Where other Mills have failed.

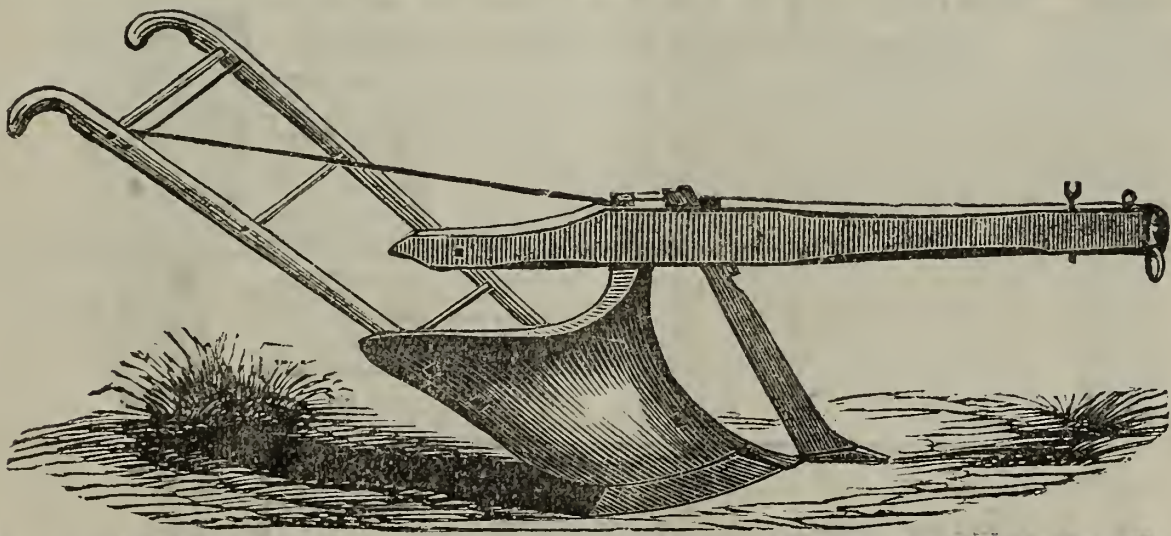
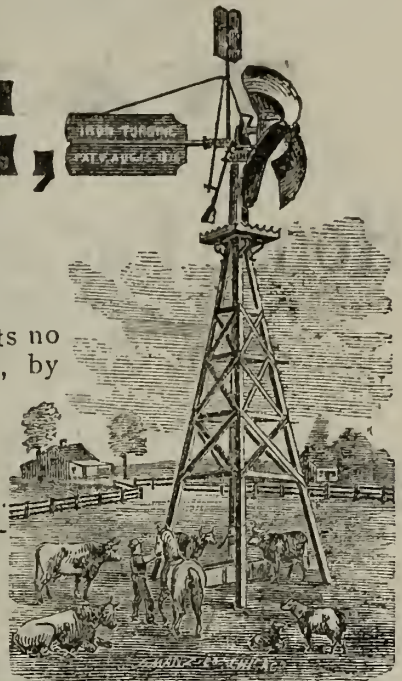
D. F. SNOOK & BRO., General Agents.

UTICA MILLS, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND,

Also for THE ARCHER SULKY HAY RAKE,

And wholesale dealers in KELLY BARB WIRE FENCE.

Oct-3T



PLOWS & PLOW CASTINGS.

E. WHITMAN & SONS

Wish to say to their patrons, that having been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Plows and Plow castings in Baltimore for thirty-five years, we have on hand patterns for

EVERY PLOW SOLD IN THE SOUTH,

and being aware that low prices are now being offered, we are prepared to say we shall not be

Undersold by any Manufacturer in the United States.

We shall be pleased to receive your orders early, and will assure you, that, they shall have our prompt attention.

We also have a large and assorted stock of

Agricultural Implements, Seeds &c.

which we will sell at prices as low as those of any reliable house in the country.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

BALTIMORE, M.D.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
WARD BROS.

(Successors to EDWARD J. WARD)

Manufacturers and Dealers in
House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Stoves,
TIN WARES, &C.
No. 218 WEST PRATT STREET.

Between Charles & Hanover.

BALTIMORE.

ROOFING & SPOUTING A SPECIALTY.

Oct-17



For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE
Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 75 cents to pay all charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
To whom it may Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] **NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,**
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated
SILVER SPOONS,
and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.
Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. [Signed] **NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,**
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$2; six forks, double nickel and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, \$2 for knives, and 95 cts. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you much more in any other way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,
No. 704 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

B. M. DENNIS,

(Late Superintendent for Howell & Bros.)

DEALER IN

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,
CORNICES, &c.

130 N. Eutaw St., near Franklin.

Reference Maryland Farmer.

Oct-17

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS AND POSTS
MOULDINGS, MANTELS, ETC.

Dressed and Undressed Lumber of all Kinds.

GABLE & BEACHAM,

No. 385 West Baltimore Street.

Lumber Yard,—Pennsylvania Avenue, between Townsend & Mosher Sts.

BALTIMORE. MD.

Agents for FELT WEATHERSTRIPS, the best in use. Oct-17

The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,

(By E. WHITMAN.)

For many years I have often been solicited and urged by Farmers, Planters and Merchants, to open in Baltimore a

PURCHASING AGENCY OFFICE,

in connection with "THE MARYLAND FARMER," for the purchase of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c., &c. It is thought an agency of this kind would be a great convenience and benefit to the Farmers and Planters if managed by a person of practical knowledge and experience in this line of business. Having been engaged as a manufacturer and dealer in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers, in Baltimore for more than thirty-five years, I am familiar with the wants of the farmer in every location in Maryland and the Southern States, and my connection with "The Maryland Farmer" together with the manufacturing business, has enabled me to become acquainted with nearly every manufacturer in this line of business in the country, and since I have decided to devote more of my time to the business management of the Journal, I have also concluded to favor my friends and patrons with an office of this kind.

Circulars giving terms and full particulars of the Agency will be published in a few days, and will appear in the next number of The Maryland Farmer. With an extensive correspondence with manufacturers, I will be able to make purchases and fill orders at prices more favorable to the farmer than he can procure in any other way. The purchaser will have the advantage of my long experience in this line, as we will in all cases collect our commission from the manufacturer.

Drafts or instructions to draw at sight on shipment, will be received in payment of purchases, in towns where there is a bank or banking house of good standing.

E. WHITMAN,

Publisher Maryland Farmer.

BENSON, BURPEE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE A FINE LOT OF

THOROUGHbred LIVE STOCK,

INCLUDING Alderney and Ayresshire Cattle and Calves of the finest herd Registered Stock. PIGS A SPECIALTY. Berkshires sired by our celebrated imported Boar "THE COLLIER" winner of SIX HIGH HONORS and first prizes in England. YORKSHIRES of our Duke H." and the Best Importations. CHESTER WHITES, POLAND, CHINA AND ESSEX PIGS. Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep and Lambs.

SUPERIOR POULTRY,

All the leading varieties of best class Land and Water Fowls.

BREEDERS' MANUAL, a new Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c—2ND EDITION JUST OUT, containing over 50 pages of valuable reading, besides 16 full page cuts from life, of the finest Imported and Prize animals and fowls.

SEED WHEAT and all seasonable seeds. Our annual Illustrated Descriptive Seed Circular for 1878 will be issued December 1st, offering many choice novelties. It may be had free for the asking.

Benson, Burpee & Co.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,

Oct-1f

223 CHURCH STREET, PHILA., PA.

LISSAUER & CO.,

Branch House of Lissauer and Sondheim, 29 Maiden Lane. New York.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

225 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silver & Silver Plated Ware, Opera Glasses,
SPECTACLES, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Oct. — 6t

SAMUEL HUNT & SON,
202 Baltimore St.

Manufacturers of

Harness, Saddles,
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &C.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

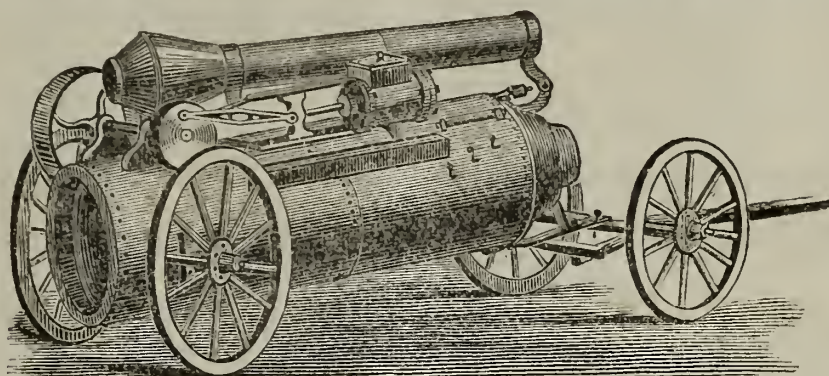
Orders sent by Mail will be filled on same Terms as when
in Person.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

A. B. FARQUHAR, Proprietor, YORK, PA.

Steam Engines a Specialty,

FOR THRESHING, GINNING, SAWING, Etc., Etc.



Above cut represents my Vertical Engine, mounted. In use it stands up on the base, and it is let up and down with perfect ease. Is adapted for Threshing, Ginning, &c., and while it is in every respect a first class article, it is the cheapest portable engine made. I make them with and without wheels, and of all sizes; six horse being the leading size.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES,

From four to twenty horse power, adapted to all descriptions of work where power is required and warranted equal to any made in America. The boilers are made of the best charcoal iron, and I have never had one to give way. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Sept-ly Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,

(By E. WHITMAN.)

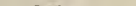
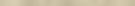
Will purchase Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Farm Wagons, Mills, Fertilizers, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Live Stock, &c., for the farmer and Merchant.

By my arrangements I have the advantage of filling orders direct from manufacturers in all sections of the country, North, South, East and West, and will deliver same at manufacturer's prices, free of commission, (my commission being paid by the manufacturer or seller). With my experience of manufacturing Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Baltimore for the last thirty-five years, together with my connection with the Maryland Farmer, which is the oldest agricultural paper in the country south of New York, and has the largest circulation of any agricultural paper in Maryland or the South, and with experienced correspondents in connection with this office, I feel quite sure, that under this arrangement, I can save my friends a handsome percentage in making purchases for them, and in all cases (if selections are left me), I will guarantee every article purchased to be what it is recommended.

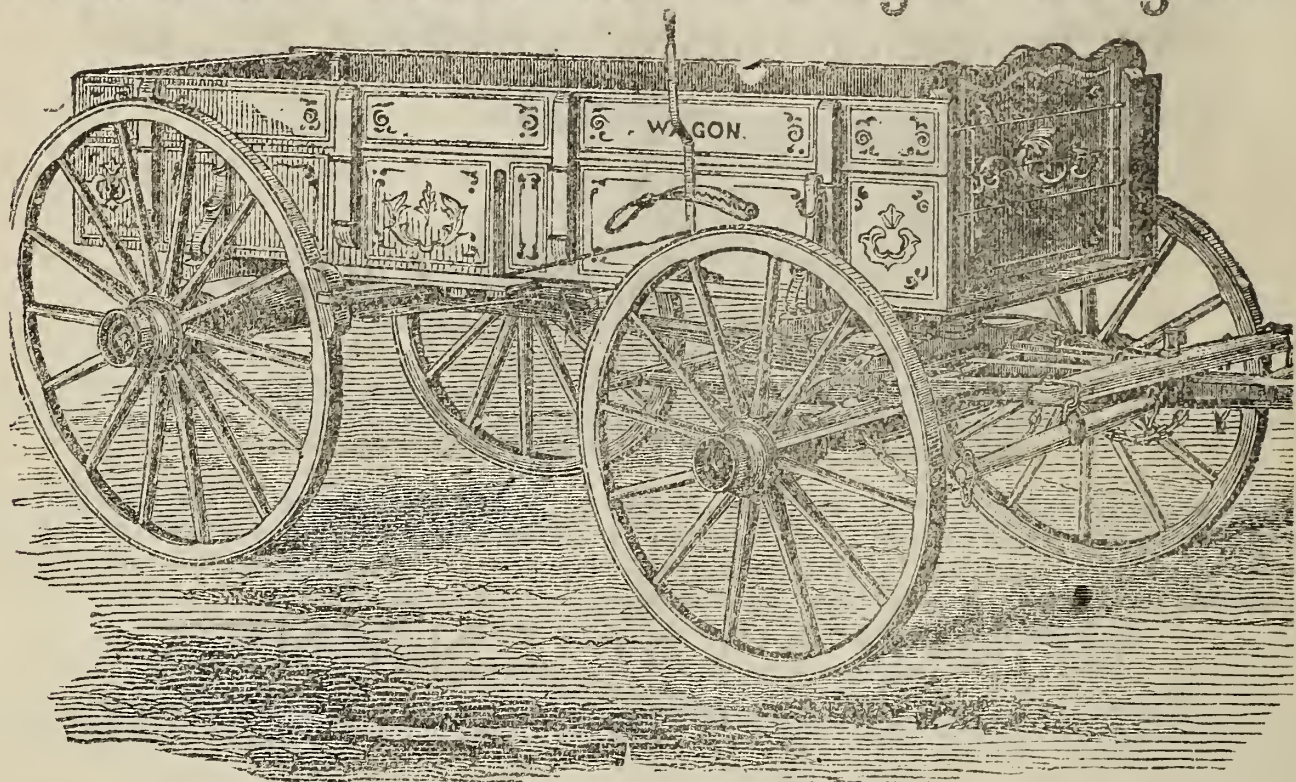
All orders should be accompanied by Cash, Checks, Sight Drafts or Post Office Orders, unless at points where there is a Bank or Banking House, and then instructions to draw at sight when goods are shipped. Address

MARYLAND FARMER AGENCY, BALTIMORE, MD.

EZRA WHITMAN.

 **Look at the Reduced Prices.** 

Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



THIMBLE SKEIN.

			<i>Capacity</i>
3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—	2500 lbs.	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—	3000 lbs.	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—	4000 lbs.	
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—	5000 lbs.	
4 " " " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	115 00—	6000 lbs.	

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, say chains, &c

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½	inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100	00—	2300 lbs.
1½	"	Medium 2 Horse.....	105	00—	2800 lbs.
1¾	"	Heavy 2 Horse.....	110	00—	3500 lbs.
2	"	for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,			
		pole and stretcher chains,.....	120	00—	5000 lbs.
2½	"	4 " " "	150	00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. *Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100	00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135	00
Jersey Buggy " " " "	160	00

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

E. WEITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 145 & 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

BURNS & SLOAN,
No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Building Lumber and Shingles,
ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.
aug-ly

A. E. WARNER,

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-ly

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

THOMAS M. HARVEY,

West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,

INCLUDING

PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.

Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

octly

Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
YORK, PENNA.

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

mar-ly

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

NOAH WALKER & CO.
THE CELEBRATED
CLOTHIERS,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering
CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate **RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT**, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings &c., &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** always on hand, together with a full line of **FURNISHING GOODS**.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

dec-ly

Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.

At this well-known establishment will be found the best assortment of

Cooking and Heating Stoves,
FURNACES, RANGES, Etc.
IN THE COUNTRY.

Nothing but first-class goods are offered, and at surprisingly low prices.

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS UNEQUALLED.

Most approved patterns & best workmanship guaranteed

B. C. BIBB & SON, Successors to Bibb & Co.

39 and 41 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Special Prices and Terms to Ministers, Churches and Schools.

Sept-3t

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BEAUTIFUL CHROMO FREE. THE TREASURE,

A Monthly Journal and Housekeepers' Magazine.
Thirty-two Columns filled with Choicest
Reading Matter.

Devoted to Scientific, Intellectual and Instructive information, Fashion, Literature, Art, &c., supplying a necessity long needed by every family. Also containing splendid continued and short stories, sketches poems, wit and humor, useful knowledge, Games, Puzzles, &c., &c.—Combining intelligent and interesting matter, relating particularly to the duties of daily life and of the home circle, with valuable receipts for every housekeeper. This Journal has for its object the improvement of morals as well as the health of society, and as such cannot fail to be considered a valuable addition to every household and an ornament to every home. Bright, Cheerful, Earnest and Progressive. It is on the side of Temperance, Christian Morality and all true reforms. Whatever is hurtful to Society it condemns without fear or favor and makes itself felt in the community as a power for good. Handsomely printed, profusely illustrated emphatically a paper for the Family, the business and professional reader, and for all classes who desire a thorough sparkling, independent Journal.

Terms per Annum.

Single copies, postage paid,	\$1.00
Five " " " "	4.00
Twenty " " " "	15.00

And at the same rate (75 cts. per copy per annum) for any additional number over twenty. Subscribers at different post offices can join in a club.

A NEW AND ELEGANT CHROMO PRESENTED FREE

to each subscriber, which is of itself worth double the amount of subscription, entitled

"ASKING A BLESSING,"

a masterpiece of the Dusseldorf School of genre painting, by Prof. Jordan, size 20½ x 15½. Retail Price \$5.00. A copy of a beautiful descriptive Poem for framing is furnished with each Chromo.

Agents, male or female, can make more money getting subscriptions for this paper than anything else. Large cash commissions allowed and exclusive territory given. Agents will save time and secure territory by sending \$1.00, for which we will forward prepaid complete outfit, certificate of Agency, specimen chromos, &c., &c. Remittances should be made by draft or post office order. Address:

The Treasure Publishing Co.,

Mch-1y. 49 Cedar St., New York City.

'COTSWOLD SHEEP.'

RAMS AND EWES,

From best English Stock

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Address, C. J. B. MITCHELL,

June 18th, 1877. July-31. QUEENSTOWN, MD.

PLANTS NEW & RARE.

By Mail and Express. New Catalogue, Free.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester,
N. Y.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Sent C. O. D. For examination, all charges paid. No risk. No humbug. Write for catalogue. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
July-6th.

SMITH & CURLETT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soaps and Candles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Cor. Holliday & Pleasant Streets,

Feb-1y BALTIMORE.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER,

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors. jan-1y.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

BEVAN & SONS,

No. 70 HOWARD ST., NEAR SARATOGA.

Would call attention to their fine collection of MONUMENTS, TABLETS, &c.; GRAVESTONES, FOR CEMETERIES; also a varied assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Marble Work for building. Jan-1y.

THREE NUMBERS OF THE

American Bee Journal

on trial, for 10 cts. to pay postage.

THOS. G. NEWMAN, 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, N

\$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, M

MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS,

Brooklandville, Baltimore, Co., Md.

Geo. O. Brown, Proprietor

CHOICE PURE BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, (from best known trains,)

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES, (First Premium and Cup Birds,)

HOUDANS, Equal to any in U.S. WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS, (First Premium and Cup Birds,

WHITE LEGHORNS, Smith & other Strains.

I am also breeding fine Bantams of the following varieties. GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS, BLACK AFRICANS, BROWN RED GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED GAME and DOMINIQUE BANTAMS. EGGS for sale in Season. Packed to HATCH. Fancy Pigeons in Variety. Lap-Eared or Madagascar and White Aurora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, &c.

On 18 Coops Fowls entered by me, at late Maryland Show, my Birds won 28 Premiums, besides Three Silver Goblets, Chromo and "Wright's Poultry Book." Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular. Imperial Egg Food and Parish Chemical Food for sale.

Apr 76

WHALE OIL

AND

TOBACCO SOAP,

FOR SALE BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF

ROOFING.

Can be safely used in place of Tin, Slate, &c. Can be placed over old shingles making a handsome roof, both Water and Fire-Proof. The roofing is made in sheets 32 inches in breadth, 15 feet in length, 40 feet to the sheet. WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY, DELIVERED TO BOATS OR CARS, at 5 Cents a foot, \$2 a Sheet, with Cement for Laps, &c.

Instructions, so any person can do the work as well as the most skilled workmen.

Estimates made and contracts taken for all kinds of METAL ROOFING. For full information, send for circulars:

P. H. MORGAN,

Jan 1y

130 South Ann Street, Baltimore.

STRATTON'S

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods.

DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALTY,

161 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Four Doors above the Old Stand,

n 1y

BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore French Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, AND MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

German Anchor and Dufur & Co's Celebrated Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth, Leather and Gum Belting, Screen Wire, Proof Staffs, Mill Screws, Mill Picks, Hammers and Patent Self-Oiling Mill Bushes. Also, the latest and improved Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Grain Separators, Portable Mills, and all kinds of Mill Irons, and Mill Fixtures generally, at the lowest Cash Prices or approved Credit. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esopus Mill Stones of the different sizes.

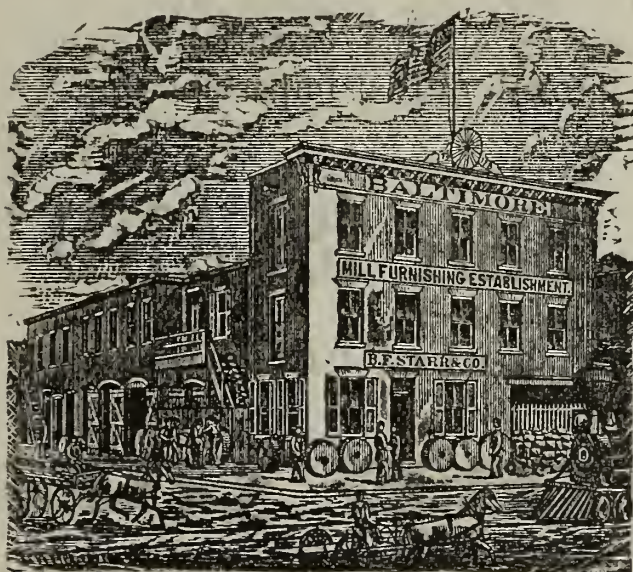
173

OPPOSITE

NORTH STREET

CORNER OF

CENTRE.



Northern Central

AND

Wash'ton R. R. Station

BALTIMORE, MD.

B. F. STARR & CO.

July 1st

D. Z. EVANS, Jr.

Box 455, Burlington, New Jersey,

Offers several fine registered *Short Horn* bull calves, from extra and fashionable parents, and a few fine registered *Jersey* bull calves, from the best of stock, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$150 each. These are offered thus low to make room for new arrivals.

Also, fine *Cotswold* sheep, from imported stock, *Berkshire*, *Yorkshire* and *Chester white* pigs, from best families and of extra breeding at fair prices.

Eggs for hatching from choice strains of *Leghorns*, *Houdans*, *Cochins*, *Brahmas* and *Bantams*. Young chicks after September.

Lapeared Rabbits and Black and Tan Terrier Dogs.

SHEPHERD DOGS A SPECIALTY.

All stock neatly and securely boxed and food supplied for journey.

Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

may 6t

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.
Chemical Fertilizer
MANUFACTURERS,
32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

Are now preparing the following popular brands of FERTILIZERS for the wheat crops, containing all the essential elements, necessary to the growth of that important crop.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO:

Well known and of undoubted excellence.

EMPIRE GUANO

A high grade Fertilizer of known merit.

Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate:

An article specially prepared for wheat, and sold on satisfactory terms to Grangers; endorsed by the patrons who have used it for past four years.

For sale by Grange Agents at Richmond; Norfolk, Petersburg, Alexandria, Lynchburg and Baltimore.

Raw, Steamed & Dissolved Bones, Potash Salts,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

Special Compounds prepared on Orders.

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,

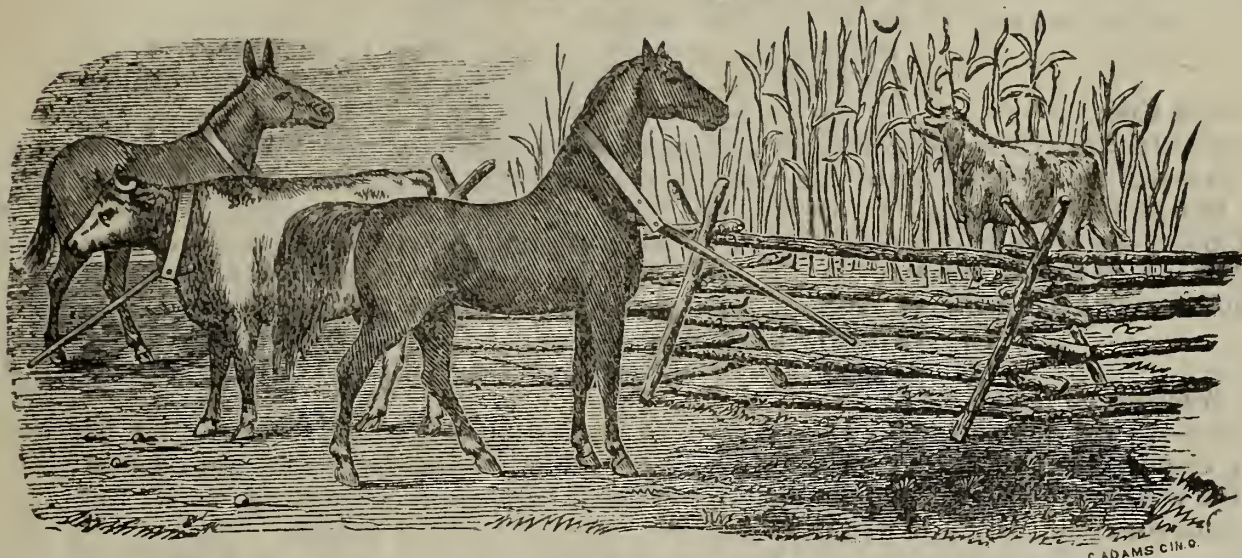
S. W. Cor. South and Water Sts.

BALTIMORE.

WHITMAN'S CATTLE POKES.

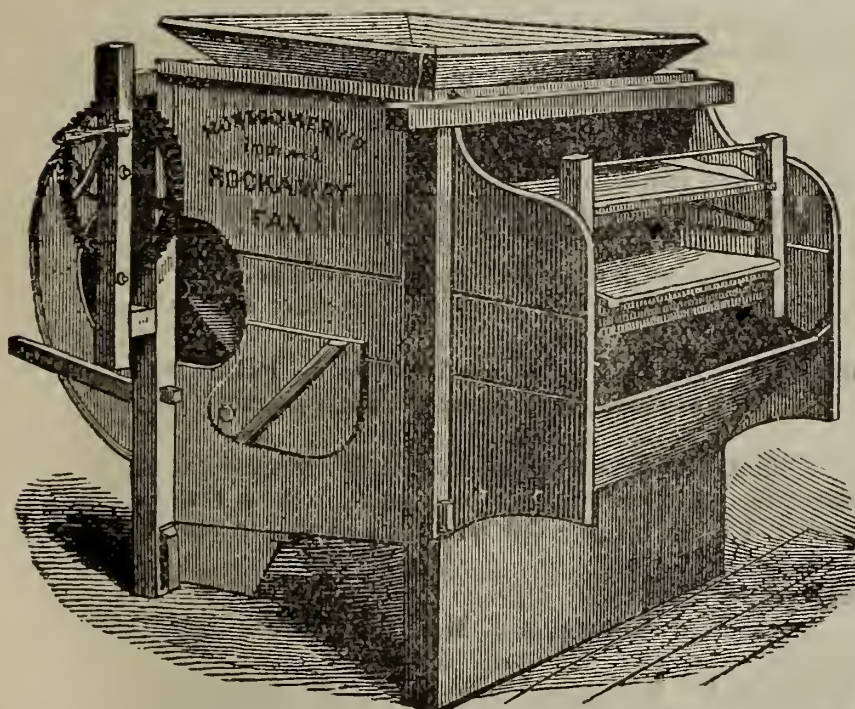
To Prevent Horses and Cattle from Jumping Fences.

PRICE \$1.00.



E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE, MD.

MONTGOMERY WHEAT FAN, BALTIMORE, MD.



These justly celebrated Fans are now acknowledged to be the best by far of all fans sold in this country. They have taken over two hundred premiums, and have beaten, time and time again, every fan sold in this and adjoining States.

They will take out more cockle than any other fan!

They will free the wheat from rat filth, gravel, cheat, &c., more perfectly than any other fan!

They will clean more wheat in a day than any other fan!

They are cheaper than any other fan, when taken into consideration the substantial manner in which they are built, and the number of sieves, screens, &c., which accompany them.

They turn easy, and are easily managed, directions for their use being secured to each one before it leaves the factory.

Intelligent committees at two hundred different fairs and trials have awarded it the premium over all competitors as being the best.

The inventor superintends their manufacture, and examines every mill before it is sent away.

PRICE, No. 1	\$44.00
" No. 2	42.00

MONTGOMERY'S LITTLE CHAMPION FAN

Is particularly adapted to small farmers. It will do more work and do it better than any other Fan of the same price.

PRICE \$25.00.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 29th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

Gents.—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction.—We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully,

STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER, 20th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully,

T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22d, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly,

R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents:—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c.,

WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents.—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully,

A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD., NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents:—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour, according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care. Respectfully,

G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANONER, JANUARY 6th, 1876.

Gents:—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say.

Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.

"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair
" " " Ohio "
" " " Michigan, "

First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.
" " " Nashville, Tenn, "
" " " Ten County Fairs in Ind.

PRICE \$50.

TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA,	2 minutes and 40 seconds.
LITTLE GIANT,	4 " 45 "
MAGIC MILL,	6 "
SINCLAIR & CO'S MILLS,	2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds;

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 and 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

CHAS. W. HAMILL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,

No. 30 NORTH HOLLIDAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Tea Sets, Waiters, Ice Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets and Communion Ware. REPAIRING, REPLATING, AND GILDING in the best manner.

July 1y

The Farquhar Separator

(Warranted)

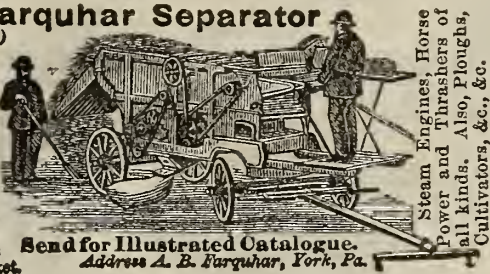
Penna.

Agricultural

Works.

York, Pa.

Lightest draft,
most durable,
simplest, most
economical
and perfect in
use. Wastes no
grain, cleans it
ready for market.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Agricultural Works

YORK, PA.

A. B. Farquhar, Manager & Prop'r.

The Farquhar Separator,

Warranted the best in use. Send for Catalogue.

Horse Powers and Thrashers of all kinds a specialty.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. We are situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among my specialties:

PLOWS.

Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, *second to none.*—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

Shovel Plows, Cultivators, Sulkie Plows Made of the best White Oak, or Refined Iron Beams, with hardened Steel Shovels, Plain or Reversible.

KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER, with **PHOSPHATE ATTACHMENT**, works perfectly with any size Corn and any pulverized Fertilizer.

AGRICULTURAL STEELS.

Cultivator Teeth, hardened steel, Shovel Plow Blades, Cotton Scrapers, Improved Dickson Cotton Sweeps, &c., all of best Steel, made expressly for my use.

Pelton Triple Geared Horse Powers.

This celebrated Horse Power is fast taking precedence wherever introduced; it is more economical, durable and lighter of draft than any other. I make all sizes from two to ten horse.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Of all sizes, for both Gear and Belt.

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS with SEPARATORS.

FARQUHAR'S SEPARATOR.

From two to ten Horse Power; simple, strong and durable. Turbine Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Plow Iron and Castings, &c.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow.

For further particulars, send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Feb-1y

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

UNITED STATES
Purchasing Agency,

32 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sums of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2, Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

Write to us at once.

E. STABLER, JR. & CO.

"SUN BUILDING," SOUTH STREET,

Shippers and General Dealers in ANTHRACITE and GEORGES' CREEK

Coal delivered
the City of Balti-
or Car load to any
in this or other
attention paid to
and MANUFACTU-
We name Lehigh

COAL.

in any quantity in
more, or by Cargo
accessible point
States. Special
Coal for FOUNDRY
RING purposes.
Baltimore Vein,

Lee, Diamond, Schuylkill, Sunbury, Lykens' Valley; also Cannel, Splint, Gas, George's Creek,
&c., &c.

Shipping Wharves, Havre de Grace, Md., and Locust Point and Hughes' Q.

Branch Office, Cor. Eutaw & Madison Sts., connected with Central Office by Telegraph.
July 1y

LINTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HAND and MACHINE MADE
FLOWER POTS.**

Pots for Propagating Cotton Plants for early Planting, Pots for forcing into, also Turpentine Pots. We have always on hand a large assortment of Flower Pots. Having improved facilities for the manufacture of the same, and giving the same our entire attention, we are enabled to supply the market with an article which for neatness, durability and cheapness we defy competition.

These Pots can be safely shipped to any part of the country.

LINTON & CO.,

LEXINGTON & PINE STREETS, Baltimore, Md.

July 1y

JOHN T. BRODERICK,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cotton and Woolen Rags,
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER,
CAST AND WROUGHT SCRAP IRON.

Prompt Cash on Receipt of Goods Consignments solicited.

Also manufacturer of PIG LEAD and SLAT SPELTER. SHEET IRON suitable for Blacksmiths and Farmers, always on hand GIVE ME A CALL.

July 1y

Nos. 67 & 69 Greenmount Avenue.

OLIVER F. LANTZ.

JACOB F. LANTZ.

SAMUEL ELDER & CO.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE AND

General Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Clover and Timothy Seeds, and Importers of Bolting Cloths,

32 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

REFER TO—John W. Garrett, Pres't B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mess. Robert Garrett & Sons, Bankers, Baltimore, Md.; Western National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Mess. Wing & Farlin, Chicago, Ill.; W. Ziegler, Greencastle, Pa.; Wm. H. Hager, Hagerstown, Md.
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GOOD BOOKS

FOR THE

Farm, Garden & Household.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the MARYLAND FARMER. Any one or more of these books will be sent *post-paid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Amer. Farm Book	\$2 50	Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual	1 00
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50	Gardner's How to Paint	1 00
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00	Gregory on Cabbages paper	30
American Bird Fancier	30	Gregory on Squashes paper	30
American Rose Culturist	30	Guenon on Milch Cows	75
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75	Hallett's Builders' Specifications	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50	Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences	6 00
Atwood's Modern American Homestead*	3 50	Harris on the Pig	1 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50	Helmsley's Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants	7 50
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00	Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 60	Herbert's Hint to House-Keepers	1 75
Brackett's Farm Talk* paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75	How to Get a Farm and Where to find One	1 25
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual	1 50	Husmann's Grape and Wine	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00	Jacques's Manual of the House	1 50
Burges' American Kennel & Sporting Field	4 00	Jennings' on Cattle and their Diseases	1 75
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75	Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy	1 25
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00	Jennings' on Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1 75
Broom-Corn and Brooms paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75	Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow	1 50
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*	1 00	Johnson's How Crops Grow	2 00
Buchanan's Culture Grape & Wine Making	75	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
Burnham's The China Fowl	1 00	King's Beekeepers' Text Book paper	40
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book	1 00	Klippart's Wheat Plant	1 75
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book	1 00	Leavitt's Facts about Peat	1 75
Burr's Vegetables of America	3 00	Lewis' Peoples Practical Poultry Keeper	1 50
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00	Loring's Farm-Yard Club of Jotham	3 50
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture	1 50	Manual of Flax Culture	25
Clok's Disease of Sheep	1 25	Marshall's Farmer's Hand Book	1 50
Cobbett's American Gardener	75	Merrick's Strawberry Culture	1 00
Cole's American Veterinarian	75	Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 00
Cooked & Cooking Food for Dom. Animals	20	Murray's The Perfect Horse	4 00
Cooper's Game Fowls	5 00	Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Croff's Progressive American Architecture	10 00	Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	20
Cummings' Architectural Details	10 00	Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
Cummings' & Miller's Architecture	10 00	Pedder's Land Measurer	60
Cupper's Universal Stair-Builder	3 50	Phin's Lightning Rods and their Construction	50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 50	Plummer's Carpenters' and Builders' Guide	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50	Pretty Mrs. Gaston (J. Esten Cooke)	1 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book	2 50	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25	Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 50	Randall's Practical Shepherd	2 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6 50	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 50
Dwyer's Horse Book	2 00	Reemelin's Wine Makers Manual	1 25
Eastwood on Cranberry	75	Rivers's Miniature Fruit Garden	1 00
Eggleston's End of the World	1 50	Roe's Play and Profits in my Garden	1 50
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50	Rural Church Architecture	6 00
Eggleston's (Geo. C.) A man of Honor	1 25	Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book	75
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers	1 00	Simpson's Horse Portraiture	3 00
Eveleth's School House Architecture	6 00	Slack's Trout Culture	1 50
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopædia	3 75	Stepping Stone to Architecture	60
Field's Pear Culture	1 25	Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 50
Flax Culture	30	Stonehenge on the Dog	3 75
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses	2 50	The Thomery System of Grape Culture	50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50	Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery	1 50
Frank Forester's American Game in Season	3 00	Thompson's Food of Animals	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 50	Tim Bunker Papers; or. Yankee Farming	1 50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist	1 50	Todd's American Wheat Culturist	1 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50	Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture	1 50	Ville's Chemical Manures	50
		Warder's American Pomology	3 00
		Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
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		White's Cranberry Culture	1 25
		Willard's Practical Butter Book	1 00
		Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
		Youatt on the Dog	3 75

In addition to the above, we will furnish at Catalogue Prices, *post-paid*; any Agricultural Book, Periodical or Paper, published in America or Europe. Cash with the order.



WIRE RAILING

AND

Ornamental Wire Works.

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SIEVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Dec-ly.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees &c., &c.

RHODES'

Standard Manures,

PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS.

JNO. M. RHODES & CO.

July-7t.

80 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON,

Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Curers of the "Maryland" & "Virginia" Brands

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMs,

No. 48 South Street, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL SALT,

A cheap and valuable FERTILIZER, can be had at a very low price.

July-ly

T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON.

A. B. MORTON & SONS,

No. 40 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland,

IMPORTERS OF

SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE, HIDES, HAIR,

GLUE STOCK, WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.

Especial attention given to the importation of BONES and BONE ASH for Carbon
and Phosphate Manufacturing, direct from our Barraca. For Sale to suit

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purchasers, by the Cargo.

CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.

OIL VITRIOL.

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Suph. Potash),

Chlorcalium, (Mur. Potash.)

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON
ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY
OUR FRIENDS.

To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our
Works, giving us increased facilities, we are now prepared to execute
orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better me-
chanical condition than heretofore.

*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-
solutely Free from Adulteration:*

DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

SLINGLUFF & CO.

OFFICE,

WORKS,

155 W. FAYETTE ST.

FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

BALTIMORE.

“AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

—AND—

DISSOLVED BONE,”

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR WHEAT.

Very Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate and Potash.

IN FINE CONDITION TO DRILL.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR

Dissolved Bone Phosphate and Soluble Pacific Guano.

PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Genl. Agents Pacific Guano Co.

10 SOUTH ST.

WM. DAVISON & CO.

No. 104 West Lombard Street,

Importers and Manufacturers of

**Fertilizing Chemicals, Dissolved Bone
Black, Muriate of Potash, Sulph. of
Potash, (Kainit), Sulphate of Ammo-
nia, Nitrate of Soda, &c.**

To any one sending us their address, we will forward two highly important reports on Chemical Fertilizers ; also, Formula for Crops. We will also furnish, free of charge (at depot in bbls.) enough “Fertilizing Salt” for one acre, to be used as a top in dressing in the Spring. This article is a by-product from another branch of our manufactory.

WM. DAVISON & CO.

No. 104 West Lombard Street.

FOR WHEAT.

THE POPPLEIN

Silicated Super-Phosphate.

PATENTED MARCH 31st, 1874.

Containing all the ingredients necessary for the full development of the crop to which it is applied.

Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania,

WEST PHILADELPHIA, *June 25th, 1877.*

W. MORRIS OREM, President,

Popplein Silicated Phosphate Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md:

DEAR SIR:—The sample of your Fertilizer marked B. B. B., and sent to me for examination by authority of Mr. Thos. J. Edge, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, was analyzed by me with the following results:

Soluble and Reverted Phosphoric Acid	10.34 per cent.
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1.74 " "
Diatomaceous Silicic Acid	13.07 " "
Potash	2.80 " "

The value of one ton of 2,000 pounds of this Fertilizer is as follows:

206.8 lbs. of Soluble and Reverted Phosphoric Acid, at 10 cts.	\$20.68
34.8 lbs. of Insoluble " " at 4 cts.	1.39
261.4 lbs. of Diatomaceous Silicic Acid at 5 cts.	13.07
56.0 lbs. of Potash at 7 cts.	3.92
	<hr/> 39.06

Yours truly,

F. A. GENTH.

We make separate and distinct compounds for tobacco, truck, cereals and cotton, based on the analysis of each plant, and have the exclusive right to use

VEGETABLE SILICA.

BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1877.

By a recent discovery in combination of our different ingredients, we are enabled to add from 10 to 12 per cent. to the solid constituents, increasing by this much the mineral proportions of each ton. We are convinced that the same process will more than correspondingly add to the efficiency in the soil. We desire to call your special attention to the dust dryness, freedom from odor and fineness of our new mixture, the general mechanical condition of which is incomparably better than any other Fertilizer on the market.

We solicit a trial with any other Fertilizer sold or used. Send for Circulars.

THE POPPLEIN SILICATE PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER CO.

11 German Street, Baltimore, Md.